

The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

VOL. II.—No. 38.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861.

WHOLE NUMBER 90.

The Principia

Published Weekly, at 339 Pearl Street, (two doors above
Harper's Buildings) New-York.

WILLIAM GOODELL, Editor.

SAMUEL WILDE, Proprietor.

TERMS: One Dollar a year, in advance.

Direct business letters, with remittances, to

MELANTHON B. WILLIAMS, Publishing Agent,
as above.

PROSPECTUS.

Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound morals
Christian reforms; the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the rum-traffic, and
kinder crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, du-
ties, business arrangements, and aims of life—to the individual, the family,
the Church, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to
God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the
type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible; our standard, the Divine law;
our expediency, obedience; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine prom-
ises; our panoply, the whole armor of God.

As Editors friendly, please copy, or notice.

THE BIBLE ABOLITIONIST.

Containing the testimony of the Scriptures against Slavery, and the Scriptu-
ral method of treating it.

"To the law and to the testimony; if they speak not according to this
word, it is because there is no light in them." Isa. viii. 20. "All Scripture is
given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for correction, for
instruction in righteousness. That the man of God might be perfect, thor-
oughly furnished unto all good works." II Tim. iii. 16, 17.

Part III.—Slaveholding brought directly to the test of the
Bible.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE PROPHECY OF JEREMIAH—THE DIVINE TESTIMONY AGAINST OPPRESSION.

[Continued.]

Jeremiah "prophesied for forty years preceding the Babylonian captivity, and a large portion of his predictions were accomplished during his life time, or soon after his death. Having seen the utter desolation of Jerusalem and Judah, he was carried into Egypt by the remnant of the Jews, who rebelliously fled thither; and there he continued to prophecy, till they were, at length, so enraged at his reproofs, that they stoned him to death, as is credibly attested by several ancient writers."—Scott's Commentary.

What the sins were, for which he reproved them, may be learned from the book in which, along with his prophecies, they are recorded. The book commences with reproofs of their idolatries, but the prophet soon proceeds to denounce Divine judgments upon them for their oppressions.

"Run to and fro, through the streets of Jerusalem, and see now, and know, and seek in the broad places thereof, if ye can find a man, if there be any that executeth judgment that seeketh the truth, and I will pardon it."—(Chap. V. 1.

Jeremiah found, as Isaiah before him had done, that there was none to execute justice, none to interfere on behalf of the wronged, against their oppressors—"no intercessor" to plead for them. By Isaiah, God had threatened, on this account, to repay them with a recompence of vengeance. And now, by Jeremiah, he required a strict search to be made in Jerusalem, to see if even one man could be found in its prominent public places, to demand the abolition of oppression, and inquire after the truth. If such an one could be found, he would, for his sake, pardon the city, as he had once said to Abraham that he would spare Sodom, if he found in it ten righteous persons.

After again reprobating their idolatries, and also their violations of the Seventh Commandment, the subject of oppression is again brought forward.

"For among my people are found wicked men. They lay wait, as he that setteth snares, they set a trap, they catch men. As a cage is full of birds, so are their houses full of deceit, therefore are they become great, and waxen rich. They are waxen fat, they shine, yea, they overpass the deeds of the wicked; they judge not the cause, the cause of the fatherless, yet they prosper, and the right of

the needy do they not judge. Shall I not visit for these things, saith the Lord? Shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this? A wonderful and horrible thing is committed in the land. The prophets prophecy falsely, and the priests bear rule by their means, and my people love to have it so. And what will ye do in the end thereof?" (v. 26-31.)

Of all their iniquities, oppression was the crowning, the fatal one. It was the patron and stimulator of all the others. The climax, the overflowing of wickedness was reached, and the whole nation was found corrupted and its case hopeless, when none were found to "judge the cause of the poor." Yet they prospered. They fattened, and shone with splendor, upon the gains of their crafty and treacherous oppressions. How could the infinitely just and merciful God forbear to be avenged upon a nation so heartless as to tolerate such wrongs, without executing justice for the redress of the defenseless? How could he, and retain his supremacy and his righteousness as a moral governor? Their riches, acquired by deceit, were the means of deceiving them. Their prosperity inflated them with pride. They flattered themselves, doubtless, with the idea that God prospered us, and our churches, and our benevolent associations, and our nation, say they, and it would be unwise and ungrateful to disturb the existing order of things. But, all this time, God is demanding the execution of judgment for the oppressed, and is proclaiming his determination to overthrow the communities, ecclesiastical and political, that will not plead their cause. In his view, it is "a wonderful and horrible thing" when his professed prophets thus "prophecy falsely" and when, by means of their sophistries, the priests and princes of the people, control public sentiment, and shape public measures. And he demands of the people what they will do, when the inevitable consequences come upon them?—a question never yet answered.

In what particular, does not the prophet's message apply to the people of our own age and nation? Wherein does his portrait of Judah, differ from a faithful picture of our own country?

Three points of difference, must indeed be noticed. (1.) The oppressions reproved by Jeremiah, were far less unmitigated and intolerable, than are those of American slavery and slaveholding; [2.] Our nation, its rulers, its religious teachers and people, are sinning against greater light and higher professions than were those of Judah and Jerusalem; [3.] The people of Judah were then living, not under the Hebrew Commonwealth, where they chose, as we now do, all the civil officers who ruled over them, but under a monarchy, whose oppressive measures and delusions they could not so easily control.

On the passage before us, an approved Commentator remarks:

"The [false] prophets accommodated their predictions to humor of the chief priests, and the princes were influenced by them, and thus the nation was deceived into the expectation of permanent prosperity, and submitted quietly to the despotic dominion of the ungodly rulers and teachers, for they loved flattering delusion, which encouraged them in sin, and were disposed to despise the messages of the true prophets. But what would they do, when the event should verify those dreadful denunciations, which they now treated as the effect of a gloomy imagination?"—Scott.

Predictions of the Chaldean invasion, which soon followed, are intermingled with these reproofs of idolatry, licentiousness and oppression; as will be seen in the next chapter.

A man is the healthiest and the happiest when he thinks the least either of health or happiness. To forget an ill is half of the battle; it leaves easy work for the doctors.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH ACTION ON THE EX-PARTÉ COUNCIL, AND THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

LETTER OF REV. ELNATHAN DAVIS.

FITCHBURGH, July 20, 1861.

MY DEAR BRO. GOODELL, I enclose to you, for insertion in the Principia, if you think it best, the action of our church in reference to the bull of Excommunication against the church of the Puritans. The action of the Ex-parté Council, I do most deeply regret, and my harshest hope, in regard to the members of it, is simply that that may live to be ashamed of this action. Yours, for Christian freedom,

ELNATHAN DAVIS.

ACTION OF THE CHURCH IN FITCHBURG.

At a regular monthly meeting of the Trinitarian church, in Fitchburg, Mass., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted—viz.

Whereas, an Ex-parté Council was convened in the city of New York, on the 2d day of May, 1861, by certain persons calling themselves, "a minority" aggrieved by the action of the majority of the church of the Puritans."

And whereas it was submitted to said council "whether the interests of the christian church do not require that the fellowship of the churches be withdrawn from the church of the Puritans, and it be declared no longer in connection with the Congregational body;"

And whereas said council consisting of 28 Pastors and delegates, "without having any communication from the church of the Puritans, without ever having its records before them, or extracts from its records, and without any representations made to them on the part of the majority of said church, and with no documents or evidence before them but such as the aggrieved party chose to present—

And whereas said council "recommended to the churches of the Congregational order, that they withdraw from the church of the Puritans, until it shall recede from its present position and given evidence of a return to the spirit of Christ, and to the order of the Congregational Churches."

Now therefore, 1st. Resolved, that this Congregational church, holding to the faith, and to the usages of the Fathers, and seeing in such action of an ex-parté Council, a dangerous assumption of power, that strikes at the supremacy of all individual churches over their own affairs, denies either the right or propriety of any such ex-parté Council to issue such a recommendation. And,

2. Resolved, that so far from heeding this unauthorized and gratuitous recommendation, we hereby take occasion, as a church, without pronouncing upon any internal controversy in the Church of the Puritans, to declare ourselves in full fellowship with that church and with its faithful Pastor.

A true Copy.

B. SNOW, JR. Clerk.

REMARKS—A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—We are glad to see this truly Congregational action of the church in Fitchburg. It is worthy of the earliest and purest times of Massachusetts Congregationalism, and will commend itself to all who understand and value Congregational Church Independence, and the Ecclesiastical and Civil Liberty that harmonize with it, and that, in this country, have so manifestly and undeniably grown out of it.

We improve the present occasion to correct a mistake into which the Church at Fitchburg and the public in general seem to have fallen, in supposing that all the twenty-seven* churches and one extra clergyman, invited to participate in the ex-parté Council, accepted the invitation, whereas only fifteen out of the entire number did so.—We published, in *The Principia* of June 22, as copied from the Independent of May 16, the proceedings of the ex-parté council, including the names of the Churches, Pastors, and Del-

egates in attendance, representing but fifteen churches in all.

We have now before us one of the original printed copies of the CALL for the ex parte Council, including the names of all "the Churches invited to the Council." Our printers will print, below, from this copy, the names of all those twenty seven churches, putting in *italic* the names of the twelve Churches and one clergyman that did not accept the invitation.

"The Churches invited to the Council are as follows:

Cong. Church, Worcester, Mass. Rev. Seth Sweetzer. D. D. Pastor.
The Pine Street Cong. church, Boston, Rev. A. L. Stone, Pastor.
Cong. Church, Andover Theo. Seminary, Andover, Mass.
" " Concord, N. H., Rev. N. Bouton, D. D. Pastor.
" " Pittsford, Vt., Rev. C. Walker D. D., "
Broadway Cong. ch., Norwich, Ct., Rev. E. P. Gulliver, Pastor.
1st Cong. Church, Hartford, Ct., Rev. Joel Hawes, D. D., "
North Cong. ch., New Haven, Ct., Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, D. D., "
2d " " Greenwich, Ct., Rev. Joel Lindsley, D. D., "
Central " " Providence, R. I., Rev. L. Sturtevant, D. D., "
Cong. church, Albany, N. Y., Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., "
" " Canandaigua, N. Y., Rev. O. E. Daggett, D. D., "
" " Syracuse, N. Y., Rev. M. E. Strike, "
" Newark, N. Jersey, Rev. W. B. Brown, "
1st Cong. Church, Oberlin, Ohio, Rev. C. G. Finney, Pastor.
Cong. Church, Jacksonville, Ill., Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, D. D. Pastor.
" Chicago, Ill., Rev. Sam'l Wolcott, "
Broadway Tabernacle ch., N. Y., Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., "
Bethesda Cong. Church, New York, Rev. C. B. Ray, "
Plymouth " " Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. H. W. Beecher, "
Pilgrim " " Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., "
Clinton " Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. W. J. Buddington, D. D., "
1st " Williamsburg, N. Y., Rev. S. S. Jocelyn,
South " Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. R. W. Clark, D. D., + "
Bedford " " Rev. H. Elliott,
Central " " Rev. J. C. French,
New England " " Rev. Wm. R. Tompkins,
Also Rev. Benjamin Tappan, D. D. Augusta, Me.

The names of the churches and clergymen, in *italic*, as compared with the rest of the list, can scarcely fail to suggest instructive reflections. The gentlemen composing the Council seems to have convened and entered, upon their work with, at least, a wet blanket upon their shoulders, in the beginning. There are cases in which declining, to act is quite as significant as *acting*, and, it may be, even more weighty and influential with thinking and impartial men. Of the twelve churches and one clergyman not accepting the invitation, six were in New York and Brooklyn, conveniently situated to attend, if they had thought proper, and in a situation to know whether it were not improper. Of the ten New-York and Brooklyn churches invited (including that of Rev. Dr. Thompson, who is considered the prime instigator and engineer of the enterprise,) only four, including Dr. Thompson's, are recorded as represented in the Council, while six declined. Leaving that church out of the account, there were only three that accepted, while there were six that declined.—Leaving that church out of the account, there were, of the twenty eight invitations in all, fifteen that accepted, while thirteen declined.

The First Congregational Chursh in Williamsburg, (Brooklyn E. D.) of which Rev. S. S. Jocelyn is Pastor, responded to the invitation, as follows.

BRETHREN—At a meeting of the 1st Congregational Church of Williamsburgh, L. I., held April 28th 1861, the Pastor (Rev. S. S. Jocelyn) read your invitation to attend an ex parte council in relation to matters connected with the applicants and the church of the Puritans, and also its pastor, (Rev. G. B. Cheever, now absent in Great Britain,) and after a careful consideration of the same, on motion it was resolved, that this church declines the invitation to attend (by Pastor and delegate) the ex parte council to be held at Clinton Hall, May 2d, 1861, (as requested by E. W. Chester and others,) in relation to matters connected in with themselves and the church of the Puritans, not approving the time, manner, and object of such council.

BROOKLYN, E. D. APRIL 29th 1861.

H. A. DIAS, Clerk.

* We say *twenty-seven*, not twenty-eight, because Rev. Benjamin Tappan D. D. Augusta, Me.; one of the invited, (though not recorded as having been a member of the Council,) is not designated as having a Pastoral relation;

† We had the impression that Rev. Dr. R. W. Clark was in the council, but not finding his name on the record, we put him and his church down as having declined, though possibly he may have commenced and afterward withdrew, like the delegate from Syracuse, Mr. Cobb.

For the Principia.
GOD PUNISHES BOTH SIDES.

NUMBER III.

WAR is one of God's "four sore judgments."* This is his own declaration, pronounced with emphasis. There are other judgments great and terrible. The earthquake has levelled, and the volcano buried whole cities. The tempest and the tornado have devastated large portions of earth's fairest fields. The rushing and swollen torrent has swept away the palace as well as the cottage. The devouring fire, in a single hour, has consumed millions of wealth, which years of toil and trade had accumulated. The general deluge drowned all but eight persons, of the world's population. A storm of brimstone and fire from heaven consumed, and sunk in the Dead Sea, the "cities of the plain." But none of these judgments is named among 'the four.' War is, and of the four, is far the most to be deplored. So David judged, when he was commanded to choose between that and the others. When he had sinned in numbering the people, "the word of the Lord came unto the prophet Gad, David's Seer, saying, Go and say unto David, Thus saith the Lord, I offer thee three things; choose thee one of them, that I may do it unto thee. So Gad came to David, and told him, and said unto him, Shall seven years of famine come unto thee in thy land, or wilt thou flee three months before thine enemies, while they pursue thee, or that there be three days' pestilence in thy land? Now advise, and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. And David said unto Gad: I am in a great strait: let us fall now into the hands of the Lord; for his mercies are great; and let me not fall into the hands of man. So the Lord sent a pestilence upon Israel, from the morning, even unto the time appointed: and there died of the people, from Dan even to Beer-Sheba, seventy-thousand men."

Of all contests, civil war is the most horrible. It is more to be dreaded, than all other judgments combined. It involves the most deadly hate of brother against brother; the destruction of property, life, morals and religion; writhing anguish, and often abject poverty, to thousands of families; and damnation, eternal, to thousands of souls.

No war can be waged without two parties. One cannot quarrel alone. When, therefore, God brings such a judgment, he remembers and punishes the sins of both. In the civil war which grew out of Absalom's conspiracy, God remembered and punished the sins of David in the matter of Uriah, and destroyed Absalom, for murdering his brother Amnon, and for rising in rebellion against his father.

In the "border wars," waged almost continually between Judah and Israel, after the revolt of the ten tribes, God remembered and punished the idolatry, oppression, licentiousness, pride and arrogancy, of both nations.

In the seven years' expenditure of blood and treasure, which achieved our National Independence, neither the colonies nor those who sought their subjugation, escaped the practical expressions of God's displeasure. He remembered and avenged the persecutions from which the Pilgrims had fled, and the oppressive exactions to which they were subsequently subjected; but he would not forget the persecutions and wrongs, which they, in their turn, had inflicted upon others. Indian tribes had been robbed: innocent men and women had been murdered for witchcraft: and, from 1620, slavery had been extended from Virginia into all the colonies. Hence the scourge of more than a seven years' bloody conflict. No one can read the history of the American Revolution, with an eye single to the justice and providence of God, without seeing that he employed the scorpion of that terrible war, to punish these, and numberless other sins of both contending powers.

Now, again, this "sore judgment" is upon us. It is upon us in its most terrible expression. It is a civil war! It is a war of vast resources on one side, and of power, prowess, and munitions not to be despised, on the other. Never has so black a cloud as this hovered over our land—never such indications of Divine vengeance! The vast populations and inveterate *will*, on both sides, are evincive, that the "rod" in God's hand, is an "iron" sceptre. Verily, that will come to pass which is written, "Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; thou shalt dash them to pieces like a potter's vessel!" The incipient success of the Federal troops, and their late discomfiture at "Bull Run," are like

the blast of a trumpet from the South, reverberating back from the North, proclaiming to the whole country—as if "seven thunders uttered their voices"—"God has begun to punish both sides."

Is any one disposed to ask *Why?* If I have not given reasons sufficient, let him review "The Bible Abolitionist," as issued in the *Principia*; a series of demonstrations, which, like the WHOLE BIBLE, answers the question.

M. THACHER.

ERRATA.—In the first article, "God punishes both sides" (Principia No. 88, July 20) second paragraph, in several instances, for Jerubhal, read Jerubaal. At the commencement of the fourth paragraph, for "a very prosperous one," read, a very proper one.—M. T.

* The writer, we suppose, refers to the declaration in Ezekiel, Chap. XIV.

"For thus saith the Lord, How much more when I send my four judgments upon Jerusalem, the sword and the famine, and the noisome beast, and the pestilence, to cut off from it, man and beast."

These were the "four sore judgments" sent upon Jerusalem. Perhaps other judgments, equally sore with some of them, may be appointed to other cities and nations.—Ed.

HOW IT LOOKS ABROAD—LETTERS FROM CANADA.

NUMBER I.

Rev. WM. GOODELL, My Dear Brother:—Civil war is upon you; its object being to determine whether sheer slavery shall brazen out its utter hideousness and turpitude, without a veil; or whether the leaders of your people, shall strive to hide its guilt and its horrors, under professions, called republican, of liberty and justice.

2. Compromises are the aliment of all political struggles, and the history of your country, fearfully evince the effect of such aliment.

3. The otherwise noble G. Washington, compromised with the oppression which he abhorred. In 1820, the National Government, acted similarly in the case of Missouri: the government, I say, for still the conscience of the nation was averse to it. In 1850, the government grown brazen-faced with the spirit of political compromises, strode forward in its guilt, without a blush, in the nefarious fugitive slave law, a large and still unseduced portion of the people dissenting; till, in 1860, the formation of the republican party, affirming the lawfulness of existing slavery, the rectitude of the unspeakably nefarious law for universal slave kidnapping; and countenancing the project for rendering chattel-slavery perpetual.

4. All this might have been, and ought to have been repressed, by simple obedience to God's revealed law.

5. But there is an *irrepressible conflict*. It is the conflict between God and Mammon! And this conflict can never be ended, until God is dethroned.

6. For, while any manhood remains, while any humanity, any impartial justice remains, wherever man is not sunken into a ferocious or impure beast, preying upon his brother, and buried in selfishness,—*Man, immortal man*, if still vital with the original structure of his nature, will contend, if need be, until death, against the oppression of the helpless and guiltless poor.

7. Your Union might perish. It deserves to perish; for interpreted in practice by your government, it has become a Union in the most shameless iniquity. God is against you. His long-suffering has been most pathetically calling you to repentance, and He thus calls you, still. So did He with other nations, until having finally given themselves up to their sins, they had filled up the cup of His righteous vengeance, and then! Let Egypt, let Phenicia, let Assyria, let Greece, let Rome answer. But God cannot be dethroned, and there yet is hope.

8. Your President, a man, has awfully erred. Yet he is a brave man, talented, prudent and experienced. May we not hope much from God, through him? He is severely chastised. He finds that the slave-party are not to be won by adulation. They have made outrageous war upon him. His government and his life are threatened, and the peace of his country is trampled upon by the anarchists, whom he so humbly courted. Will he now compromise with those who defy him? or will he return to God and justice, and act the man! even such a man as God has framed him to be! The free and heroic man, such as his country needs; daring to do right; brave, and talented, and prudent, and

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experienced as he is, and becoming the clear, uncompromising assertor and defender of impartial liberty, and of permanent peace.

9. And if he do so, will not your people, resuming their manhood, throw off the hideous and contemptible incubus of falsehood and oppression, and rally round him, in the spirit of '76?

C. S.

NUMBER II.

A friend in this city, has shown us a letter from another gentleman in Canada, from which we are permitted to extract the following:

"It appears to me pretty clear, that Mr. Goodell's views must be embraced, before Mr. Lincoln can conquer the rebellion. That is, to *emancipate the slaves*, and enlist them as soldiers. That would soon end the abominable war. Otherwise, I fear the nation, in many respects, will suffer most awfully. The article in the *Principia* of July 20, entitled "God punishes both sides?" appears to me almost prophetic, at the present juncture. May the late defeat open the eyes of the Administration to the true remedy.

"Dr. Cheever is worthy of all honor. I think your New England Congregationalists, will have to come to the conclusion that ex parte councils, and all councils are not warranted by the New Testament. Mr. Goodell draws that conclusion in the *Principia*, of, I think, the 13th inst."

A. H.

For the Principia.

FROM REV. J. S. GREEN.

THE GREAT MEETING IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. July 24, 1861.

Dear Brother Goodell,—You may have seen some account of a mass meeting, for the defence of the Union, held in Market Square in this city, yesterday, at 10 o'clock A. M. As I was present, standing two hours in the sun, where I heard nearly all that was said, you may be pleased to know what impression was left on my mind by the speeches made by some sixteen distinguished speakers of the State and city of Roger Williams, among whom were such men as Presidents Sears and Wayland, Bishop Clark, Professor Caswell, Abraham Payne, Ex-Gov. Hopper, Rev. Dr. Hall, Hon. Wm. M. Rodman, and Col. Sennott, Rev. Charles Keyser, and Lieut. Gov. Arnold.

I may say of most of these speeches, that they were characterized by a warmth of patriotism, which elicited much applause. And I was gratified to perceive that the speakers who made the most pointed allusions to the cause of the star, were the most warmly cheered. Mr. Payne made repeated allusions to the cause, which he declared we had a right to sweep from the earth. We are not, said he, to listen to any talk of compromise, or to stop at any half way measures, but to extinguish from the face of the earth, the authors and causes of this rebellion. Doctor Wayland was out-spoken in his opposition to slavery. Prof. Caswell spoke of the shameful fact, which he had just alluded to, in Italy, where he had lately spent some time, that while the Italians were fighting for liberty, we in the United States are fighting for slavery. Bishop Clark, among other excellent remarks, said, "We have now disposed of all delicate reserve. We are not any longer to handle traitors tenderly. I hope that the dispensations of hemp will soon commence. I call, in mercy, to the people, hang the leaders, and then pray that the mass of the people who are given over to delusion to believe a lie, may be brought to their right minds, and give us once more the hand of fraternal friendship.

This is to the point, I am sure. One would think that, by this time, the shriek of the widow and orphan, made such by traitors to God and our Government, would break up the infatuation which seems thus far, like a mighty incubus, to lie upon the whole nation. But will it break it up, think you, Bro. Goodell? Is not slavery that mighty incubus? And has it not well nigh pressed out the life of the entire nation? God grant that I be mistaken, and that we may yet be awakened to a sense of our obligation to Him, and to every class of our fellow citizens.

The best speech of the day, the only thorough abolition utterance, was made by Thomas Davis, Esq. It had the true ring, and was highly applauded. I cannot but hope that such out-spoken sentiments as fell from his lips, will be heard from one end of the land to the other, and together

with the prayers of the true Israel of God, will have power with Him, and that in due time, tho' through a terrible struggle, the nation will be saved from the sin and curse of slavery. God bless thee. Thine for the right,

J. S. GREEN.

GREAT EXPLOIT OF STRATEGY, TACT, SELF-RELIANCE AND HEROISM, BY A NEGRO!

RECAPTURE OF SCHOONER WARING FROM THE PIRATE BRIG, JEFF. DAVIS.

The following is extracted from an account, in three columns of the *New York Daily Tribune*, of July 22:

Wm. Tillman, a colored man, is the one hero in this chapter of history. He says that he was born of free colored parents in Milford, Delaware, and is 27 years of age. His parents removed to Providence, R. I., when he was 14 years old, and he has since called that place his home. He has followed the sea for ten years, and has been in the employ of Jonas Smith & Co., No. 227 Front street, by whom the schooner was owned, for the last three years. He is of medium height, rather strongly built, crisp hair, of nearly unmixed negro blood, and bears in his countenance an expression of honesty, strong common sense, with some touches of humor.

The schooner S. J. Waring had started on a voyage to Buenos Ayres, in Montevideo, with an assorted cargo, which, with the vessel, was valued at \$100,000. There were on board the Captain and mate; Wm. Tillman, steward; Wm. Stedding, Seaman, born in Germany, 23 years of age, has been sailing four years out of New York; Donald McLeod, seaman, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, 30 years of age, has been sailing out of New York for seven or eight years; and Bryce Mackinnon, passenger.

On the 7th of July, they fell in with the Jeff. Davis, and a prize crew of five were put aboard, who were unarmed. To use the language of Mr. Tillman, they run ten days and didn't find Charleston, we were, however, only 50 miles south of Charleston, and 100 to the eastward. On the voyage they treated me the best kind of way, and talked the best kind of talk.

[Tillman related thus the particulars to the Marshal, in his examination, on arriving with the re captured schooner at New York.]

One day, the First Lieutenant of the pirates was sitting in the cabin, cross-legged, smoking, and he said to me, when you go down to Savannah, I want you to go to my house, and I will take care of you. I thought, continued the negro, yes, you will take care of me, when you get me there. I raised my hat, and said: Yes, Sir, thank you. But afterward I said to Billy (the German), I am not going to Charleston a live man; they may take me there, dead. He had been told by the prize master that he would get rewarded in Charleston, for performing his duty so well, in bringing the schooner in; he had also heard conversation not intended for his ears, in regard to the price he would probably bring: and he had heard the prize master say to one of his men: You talk to that Steward, and help him in good heart. By G—d, said the prize master, he will never see the North again.

Tillman conferred with two of the scamen about taking possession of the schooner; but they declined adopting my plan, saying that none of them knew how to navigate her back, should they succeed in getting control. Tillman thought the matter over for three days and then made an appeal to the German and said, "If you are a man to stick to your word, we can take this vessel, easy." Then we made a plan that I should go to my berth, and when most of them were asleep he was to give me some sign, or awake me. We tried this for two nights, but no good chance offered. But last Tuesday night we caught them asleep, and we went to work. The German comes to my berth and he touches me. He says, Now is your time. I went into my room and got my hatchet.

[We omit the particulars of the manner in which the pirate prize-master and his two mates were dispatched by Tillman, and, with the help of the German, thrown overboard.]

It was all done in five minutes, said Tillman. In seven minutes and a half after I struck the first blow, the vessel was squared away before the wind and all sail on. We were 50 miles south of Charleston and 100 to the eastward.

Tillman said that at first he had thought of securing all the men, and bringing them all to New-York alive in irons; but he found this impracticable. To use his own language, "There were too many for that; there were five of them and only three of us. After this, I said, well, I will get all I can back alive, and the rest I will kill." Tillman says he went away as a steward, but came back as a captain.

The story of Bryce Mackinnon, a passenger, who took no part in the rescue, corroborated the statement of Tillman, with the following additional particulars.

There were three persons on board who knew nothing of all this. The two privateer sailors, and Donald McLeod, one of our sailors, whom I subsequently learned we had not joined the Steward and Stedding in the attempt to recapture the vessel. Handing me his pistol, Stedding went forward

and roused Minor, the South Carolinian, a young man of two or three and twenty, from his sleep at the foot of the mainmast and called him aft. Not seeing his comrades when he came into the cabin, he was much frightened, and begged for life. The Steward told him he would not kill him, but iron him, and his fate must depend upon his good behavior; he wanted to spill as little blood as possible. He willingly held out his wrists for the irons. They then went forward to the forecastle and called the other privateer, Dorsey. Upon learning the condition of affairs he begged for his life, which they promised to spare, if he would assist in working the ship and be true and faithful, to all of which he agreed.

The steward now took command, and the schooner headed for the North, with a fair wind. None of us knew anything of navigation, but we trusted to good fortune and the land to enable us to make out our course. The South Carolinian was released from irons the next morning, and proved a very useful and willing fellow in working the ship. On Friday, the 19th, at 8 o'clock in the morning, we made the land, which became quite distinct by noon, and we kept on our way with good weather, sounding our way as we went. Of course we had to be vigilant.

On Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, we got a pilot, off Sandy Hook, and soon after hired a tug for \$60 to tow us up to New-York, where we arrived about 4 p.m., truly thankful for our great deliverance.

In the course of his narrative, Mr. Mackinnon takes occasion to say that he did not anticipate any such rescue. He adds:—

It is true that, now, when I look back, I remember that Amiel had congratulated himself upon the valuable prize he had found in the steward, whom he vowed was worth a cool thousand on Meeting street, Charleston. And I further remember that on several occasions Tillman, the steward, shook his head and muttered, "Dem fo' neber git to Charls'n," but I supposed then that he was expecting, like the rest of us, to meet with a friend in one of Uncle Sam's cruisers.

Where, in the records of maritime achievement, whether in the naval or merchant service, shall we look for an instance of solitary forecast, sagacity, self-reliance and bravery, more remarkable than this, unless we cite the similar example of two other negroes, Cinque of the Amistad, and Madison Washington of the Creole? *The Tribune*, alluding to this exploit of Tillman, in connection with our late military defeat, says—

"Our honor on the high seas has only been saved by one daring and desperate negro, and he belonging to the merchant marine."

And yet *The Tribune*, even, would repel, from the service of their native country, half a million of colored men!

"This brilliant exploit has elicited the following tribute from the negro-hating and negro-deriding New York Herald.

The above colored man, whose name will now become historic as the enactor of as great a piece of daring and heroism as perhaps the world ever saw, possesses the physique and general appearance of a brave man. He is about five feet eleven inches in height, athletically built, with high, open forehead, and pock-marked features. To look upon him, one would see by the glimmer of his beaming eye, that he possessed within him a large amount of the high mettle and calculating mind peculiar to a courageous man. Tillman is a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and seems to possess a higher share of intellectual acquirement than is generally found in one of his class. As the colors of the United States were torn down and converted into a rebel emblem, the effect, our reporter was informed, upon Tillman, was intense. He expressed himself to the effect that he could bear almost anything but seeing the dear old flag which had fluttered so long over the freest country in the world transformed into the colors of the rebel government. His powers of speech, although tingued with that accent peculiar to his race, yet possesses a simple eloquence and force of its own, which has been the remark of all who conversed with him, yesterday. He was taken in charge by United States Marshal Mung, and brought to the House of Detention last evening, where he will remain for some time.

A good story is told of the courageous conduct of the wife of Captain McGilvery, master of ship Mary Goodell, which was captured by the rebel privateer, and subsequently released, and arrived at Portland. Mrs. McGilvery was on the voyage with her husband, and when the ship was boarded by the pirates, she was asked by them for a supply of small stores for their use, as they were rather short. She immediately replied that she had nothing but arsenic, and would gladly give them a supply, but that they could have nothing else from her. Seeing the national flag near at hand, they started to secure it, when she sprang forward, and grasping the flag, threw it into a chest, and placing herself over it declared they should not have it unless they took her with it. Finding the lady rather too spunky for them, they retired without further molestation.

egates in attendance, representing but fifteen churches in all.

We have now before us one of the original printed copies of the CALL for the ex parte Council, including the names of all "the Churches invited to the Council." Our printers will print, below, from this copy, the names of all those twenty seven churches, putting in *italic* the names of the twelve Churches and one clergyman that did not accept the invitation.

"The Churches invited to the Council are as follows:

Cong. Church, Worcester, Mass. Rev. Seth Sweetser. D. D. Pastor.
The Pine Street Cong. church, Boston, Rev. A. L. Stone, Pastor.
Cong. Church, Andover Theo. Seminary, Andover, Mass.
 " " Concord, N. H., Rev. N. Bouton, D. D. Pastor.
 " " Pittsford, Vt., Rev. C. Walker D. D., "
Broadway Cong. ch., Norwich, Ct., Rev. E. P. Gulliver, Pastor.
1st Cong. Church, Hartford, Ct., Rev. Joel Hawes, D. D., "
North Cong. ch., New Haven, Ct., Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, D. D., "
2d " Greenwich, Ct., Rev. Joel Lindsey, D. D., "
Central " Providence, R. I., Rev. L. Swain, D. D., "
Cong. church, Albany, N. Y., Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., "
 " " Canandaigua, N. Y., Rev. O. E. Daggett, D. D., "
 " " Syracuse, N. Y., Rev. M. E. Strieby, "
 " Newark, N. Jersey, Rev. W. B. Brown, "
1st Cong. Church, Oberlin, Ohio, Rev. C. G. Finney, Pastor.
Cong. Church, Jacksonville, Ill., Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, D. D. Pastor.
 " " Chicago, Ill., Rev. Sam'l Wolcott, "
Broadway Tabernacle ch., N. Y., Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., "
Bethesda Cong. Church, New York, Rev. C. B. Ray, "
Plymouth " Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. H. W. Beecher, "
Pilgrim " Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., "
Clinton " Brooklyn, N. Y. Rev. W. J. Buddington, D. D., "
1st " Williamsburg, N. Y., Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, "
South " Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. R. W. Clark, D. D., +
Bedford " Rev. H. Elliott, "
Central " Rev. J. C. French, "
New England. " Rev. Wm. R. Tompkins, "
Also Rev. Benjamin Tappan, D. D. Augusta, Me.

The names of the churches and clergymen, in *italic*, as compared with the rest of the list, can scarcely fail to suggest instructive reflections. The gentlemen composing the Council seem to have convened and entered upon their work with, at least, a wet blanket upon their shoulders, in the beginning. There are cases in which declining, to act is quite as significant as acting, and, it may be, even more weighty and influential with thinking and impartial men. Of the twelve churches and one clergyman not accepting the invitation, six were in New York and Brooklyn, conveniently situated to attend, if they had thought proper, and in a situation to know whether it were not improper. Of the ten New-York and Brooklyn churches invited (including that of Rev. Dr. Thompson, who is considered the prime instigator and engineer of the enterprise,) only four, including Dr. Thompson's, are recorded as represented in the Council, while six declined. Leaving that church out of the account, there were only three that accepted, while there were six that declined.—Leaving that church out of the account, there were, of the twenty eight invitations in all, fifteen that accepted, while thirteen declined.

The First Congregational Church in Williamsburg, (Brooklyn E. D.) of which Rev. S. S. Jocelyn is Pastor, responded to the invitation, as follows.

BRETHREN—At a meeting of the 1st Congregational Church of Williamsburgh, L. I., held April 28th 1861, the Pastor (Rev. S. S. Jocelyn) read your invitation to attend an ex parte council in relation to matters connected with the applicants and the church of the Puritans, and also its pastor, (Rev. G. B. Cheever, now absent in Great Britain,) and after a careful consideration of the same, on motion it was resolved, that this church declines the invitation to attend (by Pastor and delegate) the ex parte council to be held at Clinton Hall, May 2d, 1861, (as requested by E. W. Chester and others,) in relation to matters connected in with themselves and the church of the Puritans, not approving the time, manner, and object of such council.

BROOKLYN, E. D. APRIL 29th 1861.

H. A. DIAS, Clerk.

* We say *twenty-seven*, not twenty-eight, because Rev. Benjamin Tappan D. D. Augusta, Me., one of the invited, (though not recorded as having been a member of the Council,) is not designated as having a Pastoral relation:

+ We had the impression that Rev. Dr. R. W. Clark was in the council, but not finding his name on the record, we put him and his church down as having declined, though possibly he may have commenced and afterward withdrew, like the delegate from Syracuse, Mr. Cobb.

For the Principia.
GOD PUNISHES BOTH SIDES.

NUMBER III.

WAR is one of God's "four sore judgments."¹ This is his own declaration, pronounced with emphasis. There are other judgments great and terrible. The earthquake has levelled, and the volcano buried whole cities. The tempest and the tornado have devastated large portions of earth's fairest fields. The rushing and swollen torrent has swept away the palace as well as the cottage. The devouring fire, in a single hour, has consumed millions of wealth, which years of toil and trade had accumulated. The general deluge drowned all but eight persons, of the world's population. A storm of brimstone and fire from heaven consumed, and sunk in the Dead Sea, the "cities of the plain." But none of these judgments is named among "the four." War is, and of the four, is far the most to be deplored. So David judged, when he was commanded to choose between that and the others. When he had sinned in numbering the people, "the word of the Lord came unto the prophet Gad, David's Seer, saying, Go and say unto David, Thus saith the Lord, I offer thee three things; choose thee one of them, that I may do it unto thee. So Gad came to David, and told him, and said unto him, Shall seven years of famine come unto thee in thy land, or wilt thou flee three months before thine enemies, while they pursue thee, or that there be three days' pestilence in thy land? Now advise, and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. And David said unto Gad: I am in a great strait: let us fall now into the hands of the Lord; for his mercies are great; and let me not fall into the hands of man. So the Lord sent a pestilence upon Israel, from the morning, even unto the time appointed: and there died of the people, from Dan even to Beer-Sheba, seventy-thousand men."

Of all contests, civil war is the most horrible. It is more to be dreaded, than all other judgments combined. It involves the most deadly hate of brother against brother; the destruction of property, life, morals and religion; writhing anguish, and often abject poverty, to thousands of families; and damnation, eternal, to thousands of souls.

No war can be waged without two parties. One cannot quarrel alone. When, therefore, God brings such a judgment, he remembers and punishes the sins of both. In the civil war which grew out of Absalom's conspiracy, God remembered and punished the sins of David in the matter of Uriah, and destroyed Absalom, for murdering his brother Amnon, and for rising in rebellion against his father.

In the "border wars," waged almost continually between Judah and Israel, after the revolt of the ten tribes, God remembered and punished the idolatry, oppression, licentiousness, pride and arrogance, of both nations.

In the seven years' expenditure of blood and treasure, which achieved our National Independence, neither the colonies nor those who sought their subjugation, escaped the practical expressions of God's displeasure. He remembered and avenged the persecutions from which the Pilgrims had fled, and the oppressive exactions to which they were subsequently subjected; but he would not forget the persecutions and wrongs, which they, in their turn, had inflicted upon others. Indian tribes had been robbed: innocent men and women had been murdered for witchcraft: and, from 1620, slavery had been extended from Virginia into all the colonies. Hence the scourge of more than a seven years' bloody conflict. No one can read the history of the American Revolution, with an eye single to the justice and providence of God, without seeing that he employed the scorpion of that terrible war, to punish these, and numberless other sins of both contending powers.

Now, again, this "sore judgment" is upon us. It is upon us in its most terrible expression. It is a *civil war!* It is a war of vast resources on one side, and of power, prowess, and munitions not to be despised, on the other. Never has so black a cloud as this hovered over our land—never such indications of Divine vengeance! The vast populations and inveterate *will*, on both sides, are evincive, that the "rod" in God's hand, is an "iron" sceptre. Verily, that will come to pass which is written, "Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; thou shalt dash them to pieces like a potter's vessel!" The incipient success of the Federal troops, and their late discomfiture at "Bull Run," are like

the blast of a trumpet from the South, reverberating back from the North, proclaiming to the whole country—as if "seven thunders uttered their voices"—"God has begun to punish both sides."

Is any one disposed to ask *Why?* If I have not given reasons sufficient, let him review "The Bible Abolitionist," as issued in the *Principia*; a series of demonstrations which, like the WHOLE BIBLE, answers the question.

M. THACHER.

ERRATA.—In the first article, "God punishes both sides," (*Principia* No. 88, July 20) second paragraph, in several instances, for Jerubbal, read Jerubaal. At the commencement of the fourth paragraph, for "a very prosperous one," read, a very proper one.—M. T.

* The writer, we suppose, refers to the declaration in *Ezekiel*, Chap. XIV.

"For thus saith the Lord, How much more when I send my four sore judgments upon Jerusalem, the sword and the famine, and the noisome beast, and the pestilence, to cut off from it, man and beast."

These were the "four sore judgments" sent upon *Jerusalem*. Perhaps other judgments, equally sore with some of them, may be appointed to other cities and nations.—ED.

HOW IT LOOKS ABROAD—LETTERS FROM CANADA
 NUMBER I.

Rev. WM. GOODELL, My Dear Brother:—Civil war is upon you; its object being to determine whether sheer slavery shall brazen out its utter hideousness and turpitude, without a veil; or whether the leaders of your people, shall strive to hide its guilt and its horrors, under professions called republican, of liberty and justice.

2. Compromises are the aliment of all political struggles, and the history of your country, fearfully evince the effect of such aliment.

3. The otherwise noble G. Washington, compromised with the oppression which he abhorred. In 1820, the National Government, acted similarly in the case of Missouri: the government, I say, for still the conscience of the nation was averse to it. In 1850, the government grown brazen-faced with the spirit of political compromises, strode forward in its guilt, without a blush, in the nefarious fugitive slave law, a large and still unseduced portion of the people dissenting; till, in 1860, the formation of the republican party, affirming the lawfulness of existing slavery, the rectitude of the unspeakably nefarious law for universal slave-kidnapping; and countenancing the project for rendering chattel-slavery perpetual.

4. All this might have been, and ought to have been repressed, by simple obedience to God's revealed law.

5. But there is an *irrepressible conflict*. It is the conflict between God and Mammon! And this conflict can never be ended, until God is dethroned.

6. For, while any manhood remains, while any humanity, any impartial justice remains, wherever man is not sunk into a ferocious or impure beast, preying upon his brother, and buried in selfishness,—*Man, immortal man*, if still vital with the original structure of his nature, will contend, if need be, until death, against the oppression of the helpless and guiltless poor.

7. Your Union might perish. It deserves to perish; for interpreted in practice by your government, it has become a Union in the most shameless iniquity. God is against you. His long-suffering has been most pathetically calling you to repentance, and He thus calls you, still. So did He with other nations, until having finally given themselves up to their sins, they had filled up the cup of His righteous vengeance, and then! Let Egypt, let Phenicia, let Assyria, let Greece, let Rome answer. But God cannot be dethroned, and there yet is hope.

8. Your President, a man, has awfully erred. Yet he is a brave man, talented, prudent and experienced. May we not hope much from God, through him? He is severely chastised. He finds that the slave-party are not to be won by adulation. They have made outrageous war upon him. His government and his life are threatened, and the peace of his country is trampled upon by the anarchists, whom he so humbly courted. Will he now compromise with those who defy him? or will he return to God and justice, and act the man! even such a man as God has framed him to be! The free and heroic man, such as his country needs, daring to do right; brave, and talented, and prudent, and

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experienced as he is, and becoming the clear, uncompromising assertor and defender of impartial liberty, and of permanent peace.

9. And if he do so, will not your people, resuming their manhood, throw off the hideous and contemptible incubus of falsehood and oppression, and rally round him, in the spirit of '76?

C. S.

NUMBER II.

A friend in this city, has shown us a letter from another gentleman in Canada, from which we are permitted to extract the following:

"It appears to me pretty clear, that Mr. Goodell's views must be embraced, before Mr. Lincoln can conquer the rebellion. That is, to *emancipate the slaves*, and enlist them as soldiers. That would soon end the abominable war. Otherwise, I fear the nation, in many respects, will suffer most awfully. The article in the *Principia* of July 20, entitled "*God punishes both sides*" appears to me almost prophetic, at the present juncture. May the late defeat open the eyes of the Administration to the true remedy.

"Dr. Cheever is worthy of all honor. I think your New England Congregationalists, will have to come to the conclusion that ex parte councils, and all councils are not warranted by the New Testament. Mr. Goodell draws that conclusion in the *Principia*, of, I think, the 13th inst."

A. H.

For the Principia.

FROM REV. J. S. GREEN.

THE GREAT MEETING IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. July 24, 1861.

Dear Brother Goodell,—You may have seen some account of a mass meeting, for the defence of the Union, held in Market Square in this city, yesterday, at 10 o'clock A. M. As I was present, standing two hours in the sun, where I heard nearly all that was said, you may be pleased to know what impression was left on my mind by the speeches made by some sixteen distinguished speakers of the State and city of Roger Williams, among whom were such men as Presidents Sears and Wayland, Bishop Clark, Professor Caswell, Abraham Payne, Ex-Gov. Hopper, Rev. Dr. Hall, Hon. Wm. M. Rodman, and Col. Sennott, Rev. Charles Keyser, and Lieut. Gov. Arnold.

I may say of most of these speeches, that they were characterized by a warmth of patriotism, which elicited much applause. And I was gratified to perceive that the speakers who made the most pointed allusions to the cause of the star, were the most warmly cheered. Mr. Payne made repeated allusions to the cause, which he declared we had a right to sweep from the earth. We are not, said he, to listen to any talk of compromise, or to stop at any half way measures, but to extinguish from the face of the earth, the authors and causes of this rebellion. Doctor Wayland was out-spoken in his opposition to slavery. Prof. Caswell spoke of the shameful fact, which he had just alluded to, in Italy, where he had lately spent some time, that while the Italians were fighting for liberty, we in the United States are fighting for slavery. Bishop Clark, among other excellent remarks, said, "We have now disposed of all delicate reserve. We are not any longer to handle traitors tenderly. I hope that the dispensations of hemp will soon commence. I call, in mercy, to the people, hang the leaders, and then pray that the mass of the people who are given over to delusion to believe a lie, may be brought to their right minds, and give us once more the hand of fraternal friendship.

This is to the point, I am sure. One would think that, by this time, the shriek of the widow and orphan, made such by traitors to God and our Government, would break up the infatuation which seems thus far, like a mighty incubus, to lie upon the whole nation. But will it break it up, think you, Bro. Goodell? Is not slavery that mighty incubus? And has it not well nigh pressed out the life of the entire nation? God grant that I be mistaken, and that we may yet be awakened to a sense of our obligation to Him, and to every class of our fellow citizens.

The best speech of the day, the only thorough abolition utterance, was made by Thomas Davis, Esq. It had the true ring, and was highly applauded. I cannot but hope that such out-spoken sentiments as fell from his lips, will be heard from one end of the land to the other, and together

with the prayers of the true Israel of God, will have power with Him, and that in due time, thro' through a terrible struggle, the nation will be saved from the sin and curse of slavery. God bless thee. Thine for the right,

J. S. GREEN.

GREAT EXPLOIT OF STRATEGY, TACT, SELF-RELIANCE AND HEROISM, BY A NEGRO!

RECAPTURE OF SCHOONER WARING FROM THE PIRATE BRIG, JEFF. DAVIS.

The following is extracted from an account, in three columns of the *New York Daily Tribune*, of July 22:

Wm. Tillman, a colored man, is the one hero in this chapter of history. He says that he was born of free colored parents in Milford, Delaware, and is 27 years of age. His parents removed to Providence, R. I., when he was 14 years old, and he has since called that place his home. He has followed the sea for ten years, and has been in the employ of Jonas Smith & Co., No. 227 Front street, by whom the schooner was owned, for the last three years. He is of medium height, rather strongly built, crisp hair, of nearly unmixed negro blood, and bears in his countenance an expression of honesty, strong common sense, with some touches of humor.

The schooner S. J. Waring had started on a voyage to Buenos Ayres, in Montevideo, with an assorted cargo, which, with the vessel, was valued at \$100,000. There were on board the Captain and mate; Wm. Tillman, steward; Wm. Stebbing, Seaman, born in Germany, 23 years of age, has been sailing four years out of New York; Donald McLeod, seaman, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, 30 years of age, has been sailing out of New York for seven or eight years; and Bryce Mackinnon, passenger.

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Tillman related thus the particulars to the Marshal, in his examination, on arriving with the re captured schooner at New York.]

One day, the First Lieutenant of the pirates was sitting in the cabin, cross-legged, smoking, and he said to me, when you go down to Savannah, I want you to go to my house, and I will take care of you. I thought, continued the negro, yes, you will take care of me, when you get me there. I raised my hat, and said: Yes, Sir, thank you. But afterward I said to Billy (the German) I am not going to Charleston a live man; they may take me there, dead. He had been told by the prize master that he would get rewarded in Charleston, for performing his duty so well, in bringing the schooner in; he had also heard conversation not intended for his ears, in regard to the price he would probably bring: and he had heard the prize master say to one of his men: You talk to that Steward, and help him in good heart. By G—d, said the prize master, he will never see the North again.

Tillman conferred with two of the scamen about taking possession of the schooner; but they declined adopting my plan, saying that none of them knew how to navigate her back, should they succeed in getting control. Tillman thought the matter over for three days and then made an appeal to the German and said, "If you are a man to stick to your word, we can take this vessel, easy." Then we made a plan that I should go to my berth, and when most of them were asleep he was to give me some sign, or awake me. We tried this for two nights, but no good chance offered. But last Tuesday night we caught them asleep, and we went to work. The German comes to my berth and he touches me. He says, Now is your time. I went into my room and got my hatchet.

[We omit the particulars of the manner in which the pirate prize-master and his two mates were dispatched by Tillman, and, with the help of the German, thrown overboard.]

It was all done in five minutes, said Tillman. In seven minutes and a half after I struck the first blow, the vessel was squared away before the wind and all sail on. We were 50 miles south of Charleston and 100 to the eastward.

Tillman said that at first he had thought of securing all the men, and bringing them all to New-York alive in irons; but he found this impracticable. To use his own language, "There were too many for that; there were five of them and only three of us. After this, I said, well, I will get all I can back alive, and the rest I will kill." Tillman says he went away as a steward, but came back as a captain.

The story of Bryce Mackinnon, a passenger, who took no part in the rescue, corroborated the statement of Tillman, with the following additional particulars.

There were three persons on board who knew nothing of all this. The two privateer sailors, and Donald McLeod, one of our sailors, whom I subsequently learned would not join the Steward and Stebbing in the attempt to recapture the vessel. Handing me his pistol, Stebbing went forward

and roused Minor, the South Carolinian, a young man of two or three and twenty, from his sleep at the foot of the mainmast and called him aft. Not seeing his comrades when he came into the cabin, he was much frightened, and begged for life. The Steward told him he would not kill him, but iron him, and his fate must depend upon his good behavior; he wanted to spill as little blood as possible. He willingly held out his wrists for the irons. They then went forward to the forecastle and called the other privateer, Dorsey. Upon learning the condition of affairs he begged for his life, which they promised to spare, if he would assist in working the ship and be true and faithful, to all of which he agreed.

The steward now took command, and the schooner headed for the North, with a fair wind. None of us knew anything of navigation, but we trusted to good fortune and the land to enable us to make out our course. The South Carolinian was released from irons the next morning, and proved a very useful and willing fellow in working the ship. On Friday, the 19th, at 8 o'clock in the morning, we made the land, which became quite distinct by noon, and we kept on our way with good weather, sounding our way as we went. Of course we had to be vigilant.

On Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, we got a pilot, off Sandy Hook, and soon after hired a tug for \$60 to tow us up to New-York, where we arrived about 4 p.m., truly thankful for our great deliverance.

In the course of his narrative, Mr. Mackinnon takes occasion to say that he did not anticipate any such rescue. He adds:—

It is true that, now, when I look back, I remember that Amiel had congratulated himself upon the valuable prize he had found in the steward, whom he vowed was worth a cool thousand on Meeting street, Charleston. And I further remember that on several occasions Tillman, the steward, shook his head and muttered, "Dem fo'ks neber git to Charls'n;" but I supposed then that he was expecting, like the rest of us, to meet with a friend in one of Uncle Sam's cruisers.

Where, in the records of maritime achievement, whether in the naval or merchant service, shall we look for an instance of solitary forecast, sagacity, self-reliance and bravery, more remarkable than this, unless we cite the similar example of two other negroes, Cinque of the Amistad, and Madison Washington of the Creole? *The Tribune*, alluding to this exploit of Tillman, in connection with our late military defeat, says—

"Our honor on the high seas has only been saved by one daring and desperate negro, and he belonging to the merchant marine."

And yet *The Tribune*, even, would repel, from the service of their native country, half a million of colored men!

*This brilliant exploit has elicited the following tribute from the negro-hating and negro-deriding New York Herald.

The above colored man, whose name will now become historic as the enactor of as great a piece of daring and heroism as perhaps the world ever saw, possesses the physique and general appearance of a brave man. He is about five feet eleven inches in height, athletically built, with high, open forehead, and pock-marked features. To look upon him, one would see by the glimmer of his beaming eye, that he possessed within him a large amount of the high mettle and calculating mind peculiar to a courageous man. Tillman is a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and seems to possess a higher share of intellectual acquirement than is generally found in one of his class. As the colors of the United States were torn down and converted into a rebel emblem, the effect, our reporter was informed, upon Tillman, was intense. He expressed himself to the effect that he could bear almost anything but seeing the dear old flag which had fluttered so long over the freest country in the world transformed into the colors of the rebel government. His powers of speech, although tintured with that accent peculiar to his race, yet possesses a simple eloquence and force of its own, which has been the remark of all who conversed with him, yesterday. He was taken in charge by United States Marshal Mung, and brought to the House of Detention last evening, where he will remain for some time.

A good story is told of the courageous conduct of the wife of Captain McGilvery, master of ship Mary Goodell, which was captured by the rebel privateer, and subsequently released, and arrived at Portland. Mrs. McGilvery was on the voyage with her husband, and when the ship was boarded by the pirates, she was asked by them for a supply of small stores for their use, as they were rather short. She immediately replied that she had nothing but arsenic, and would gladly give them a supply, but that they could have nothing else from her. Seeing the national flag near at hand, they started to secure it, when she sprang forward, and grasping the flag, threw it into a chest, and placing herself over it declared they should not have it unless they took her with it. Finding the lady rather too spunky for them, they retired without further molestation.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861.

LETTERS on business for the *Principia* should be addressed to M. B. WILLIAMS, the Publisher.

LETTERS for the Editor, whether for his consideration, or for the public, should be addressed to WILLIAM GOODELL.

ORDERS for books or pamphlets may be addressed to either of the above.

But in all cases, the *business* matter should be on a slip of paper separate from suggestions or communications for the Editor—because business papers must be kept on the Publisher's file, by themselves. For the same reason, what is designed for the Publisher should be on one slip of paper, and matter designed for the Editor's attention or use should be on another, though all may be put into one envelope, and directed to either.

All letters for us should be carefully directed to 339 Pearl street, *not* to 48 Beekman street, nor to Box 1212, (the former address of Wm. Goodell, where some of his letters continue to be sent.) This is the more important now, as the office of our friends, is now removed; and letters directed there will be liable to be lost.

OUR NATIONALITY—AFFIRMED, YET DENIED—IDOLIZED, YET SACRIFICED.

As a people, we affirm our nationality, whenever we claim a rank among the nations of the earth, whenever we speak of having a national government, a national flag, national troops, national vessels, national property, national domain, national rights, national honor, national policy, a national treasury, a national currency.

We deny our nationality, whenever we deny our national authority, our national right, our national duty, to protect all the people residing within the limits of our nation, in their natural and inalienable rights,—especially when we deny our national authority, right, and duty to protect all the natural, civil, and national rights of *all our native inhabitants*.—We deny our nationality, whenever we deny our national authority, right, and duty, so to control all parts of the nation, all the inhabitants of the nation, and all their institutions, usages, and arrangements, as to secure such protection. We deny our nationality, whenever we admit any "State Sovereignty," or plead any Constitutional restrictions, in bar of this paramount duty.

As a people, we idolize our nationality, whenever, for the sake of maintaining that Union which is involved and comprehended in it, we forbear to discharge the duties inseparable from nationality, by refusing to protect all the people of the nation. We idolize our nationality, whenever we place it above the law of God, from which it derives its authority—above the rights and claims of humanity, justice, equity and mercy, for the security of which it derives its value.

We sacrifice our idolized nationality when, in a time of rebellion; (a rebellion, the object and design of which is to protect and perpetuate aggressions upon the rights of a portion of the nation), we refuse or neglect as a nation, and as a national government, to call to our assistance the *loyal inhabitants of the nation*, especially that portion of them whose rights are cloven down by the rebels who have risen up against the government.

We sacrifice our idolized nationality to the rebels themselves, and to the system of oppression and violence, for the protection and perpetuity of which they have rebelled.

In other words, we sacrifice our idolized *nationality* to another idol, whose claims we make paramount, and that idol is *American slavery*!

Such is the position, and such is the action of the American Nation, and of the American Government, every day it neglects to proclaim an authoritative national abolition of slavery.

In saying this, we do not say that the Northern portion of the American people, are in love with slavery, or that they desire its continued existence. It is not uncommon for idolators to worship idols regarded by them as demons, rendering to them the homage of servile fear. Our unbounded servility to the slaveholders has invited their rebellion, and now prevents us from prosecuting the war against them on the principles of military science, which requires the liberation of the slaves, and their enrollment in the army, for the national defence.

SHALL WE INVITE OR REPEL THEM.

"The enrolled militia of New York numbers 400,000 men. The census of 1860 gives us a population of 3,887,000; and this state could send out her entire enrolled militia force, and yet leave within her borders not less than 300,000 able-bodied men to defend the state."—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

The figures may serve us as convenient data for some interesting calculations.

The population of the State of New-York, it seems is very nearly equal to that of the slaves of the United States.

The question of having the help of the slaves to put down the rebellion, then, is pretty easily estimated, in its magnitude, so far as the mere accession of physical force is concerned. It is much the same as would be the question whether or no the Federal Government could have the physical force of the State of New-York, or whether that force should be employed on the side of the rebels.

This difference is however to be noticed. The slaves, unlike the "able bodied men" of New-York, are already on the spot, in the heart of the rebel States, with a perfect knowledge of their respective localities, and of the characters and methods of the inhabitants.

If New-York could send out her 400,000 men for the army and have 300,000 "able bodied men to defend the State," then the slaves could send out *their* 400,000 men for the Federal Army, and "leave within their borders not less than 300,000 able bodied men to defend" their women and children, and render a good account of the 300,000 slaveholders.

Another difference is to be noted, just here. The slave women that work on the plantations inured to heavy outdoor labor, are accounted very nearly equal, in strength and endurance, to the men. Unlike the women of New York, they might be counted on, for supplying a great amount of material for the home defence, equal to, at least, 200,000 men, in addition to the 300,000, making 500,000. It is well known that, when slave insurrections are especially apprehended, a sharp lookout is kept, for the plantation women, as well as men, and the requisite force to subdue them, is estimated accordingly.

An accession of 400,000 to our army, would seem worth inviting—at any rate not to be repelled.

But this is less than one-half of the gain, to be reckoned. The 400,000, not to say the 700,000, are *now* available for the uses of the rebels and are in fact, in some way, employed, constantly, to strengthen them. Whether entrusted with arms, or digging entrenchments and doing other military service, or laboring on the plantations, or doing house drudgery, the entire 700,000 "able bodied men" and nearly the same number of "able bodied" women, (leaving the partly grown minors of both sexes out of the account), making 14,000 in all, are now giving constant "aid and comfort" to the rebels, in their work of overturning our Government.

Yet all these are "loyal citizens" or *would* be, if we would only permit them to be.

On a moderate estimate, therefore, the question is that of taking 1,4000 "able bodied men" and women from the service of the *enemy*, adding 400,000 of them—(all "able bodied men") to our army, and leaving the balance of them, 1,000,000 to take care of themselves, without expense to us, while the 400,000 were in our service.

Cut down the preceding estimate one-half, and enough is left to settle the question of the *policy*, and turn the balance of the present struggle.

In all this, we have only looked at the *military* estimate. The *political* question underlying the military, and controlling it, is a still more important consideration.

A national proclamation of universal liberty, would dethrone the rebel oligarchy, in an instant, degrading the nobles to the level of other men, or sinking them beneath it. To the non-slaveholders and *real union* men of the South, the emancipation would be as sudden and as welcome as to the negroes. The cause, the motive, the power, the existence of the rebellion would, at once, and together, be annihilated. Political and ecclesiastical servility would lose the idol of their idolatry. The Senate, the House, the Cabinet, the Executive, the officers of the Army and Navy, the army itself, and the whole people would wake up, the next morning, with anointed eyes, and renewed strength and courage.

SLAVERY IS YET KING.

Our readers are familiar with the story of Rev. THOMAS B. MCCORMICK, a native of Kentucky, many years a clergyman there, and afterward in Indiana. Many years after he had left Kentucky, and several years after he had been in that State, he was suspected of having harbored fugitive slaves from that State, and it was *pretended* that he had aided in abducting them. Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, made a requisition on the Governor of Indiana, for his delivery to the Kentucky authorities, to be tried for his *Hi*, for an alleged crime committed in Ohio—a Kentucky Grand Jury having found a Bill of Indictment against him—the alleged crime of showing mercy to the poor. He was about to be given up by the Governor of Indiana, and was obliged to fly from the State, leaving his family and property (house and land) behind. Afterward he sent for his family, but has never dared to return himself, and attend to his property. For several years he has been laboring as an anti-slavery lecturer and colporteur, but for some time past, his health has failed him, and the wants of himself and family, require his return to Indiana. He writes us, recently:

"I have never seen such a gloomy time since I have been an exile. Few sympathise with me, because I am so radical, and the Governor of Indiana, refuses to let me return to that State. *Slavery is yet king in this nation.*"

Yes, "Slavery is yet king in this nation." This is but one of a thousand evidences of it. But look at this particular case. Here is a citizen of Indiana, that cannot even be permitted to visit Indiana,—that is, without being transported to Kentucky, a State of which he is not a citizen, to be tried for an alleged crime in Kentucky, when he was not in Kentucky—the crime of showing mercy to the poor!

Why is all this? Why may not Mr. McCormick be protected in Indiana? Kentucky is tyrannized over by an oligarchy of slaveholders, many, if not most of them, open rebels, the rest of them claiming to be neutral, and refusing (with some few exceptions,) to assist the Federal Government in putting down the rebellion. Mr. McCormick cannot be protected by the Governor of Indiana, lest it should offend the slaveocrats of Kentucky, some of whom are at war with us, others of whom, it is feared, *will* be, if Indians should protect its own loyal citizens!

Mr. McCormick is a loyal citizen of the United States. Can the Federal Government protect him in his Constitutional right to the treatment of a citizen, in every State in the Union, especially in a *loyal* State? Can it thus protect him in the State of Indiana? We hope Mr. McCormick will lay the case before President Lincoln, and ascertain.

The Federal Government is protecting its loyal citizens, (as it calls them), in their pretended right to hold other loyal "citizens" (as Jefferson calls them,) in slavery, a permission to be "execrated," as Jefferson himself declared. Can the same Federal Government protect Mr. McCormick from the despotism of the slave power, and will it do so?

Let the application be made, backed up by the petitions of the people.

For the present, and until better informed, we refrain from publishing the local residence of Mr. McCormick, lest he should, even there, be assaulted by the minions of the controlling oligarchy.

"*Slavery still rules in this nation.*" It dictates the policy of the Cabinet, the regime of the camp, the tactics of the field of battle. Thus it will, of necessity, continue to be, until we have a national Proclamation of the abolition of slavery.

"PUTTING THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE."

Those who have been expecting the abolition of slavery as a result of the suppression of the rebellion, will probably learn that slavery must first be abolished, before we can suppress the rebellion.

Just so, Eli Thayer and John C. Underwood, who undertook to colonize Northern freemen in Virginia as a means of undermining slavery, will have found that slavery must first be abolished in order to make northern emigration to the Southern States practicable.

In the same way, thirty years ago, some sensible people talked of the necessity of preparing slaves for freedom by educating and instructing them; whereas it has been found by experiment, in the West Indies, as abolitionists had pre-

years a clergyman, for his de-
voted to his family, and was obli-
ged to laboring as an
ant of himself. He writes us,

that he had been in
Kentucky, and was obliged
to leave it for his de-
voted to his family,
and attend to his
laboring as an
ant of himself.

DEAR BROTHER GOODELL :—Let us not say—"It is too much to expect, &c"—See your Ed. in "First Blow." (Principia, July 20.)

Let us press the matter on the present Congress. It comes within its scope, as defined by itself.

Thousands of lives may be saved if the Bill of Pomeroy and Sumner can immediately pass and become law, and the victory on the side of Freedom made certain. Thus will the war be made short and decisive.

Yours, J. R. JOHNSON.

ORISKANY FALLS, July 22, 1861.

When we said—"It is too much to expect action by the present Congress"—it was because it was expected that Congress would have adjourned by the time our paper reached our readers.

Before the assembling of Congress we had urged the circulation of Petitions, both to the President and to Congress, and had published forms of petitions.

We are fully aware of the danger of delay, and would have petitions forwarded on the earliest opportunity that presents itself.

MILITARY STATESMANSHIP! We allow no slaves to help us fight the rebels. But Congress, in its "Confiscation" bill, offers liberty to all slaves who present themselves to us, with evidence of their having served with the rebels, against us!

News of the Day.

Though the daily papers have been much occupied with particular details connected with the Army, since our last issue, yet, up to the time of our own present writing (Tuesday morning) the *matter-of-fact news*, of general importance, from the seat of war, has not been very abundant.

We can do little more, at present, than to notice, briefly, the principal events, and to give our readers some specimens of the speculations of letter writers, at the center of information, the seat of Government. We pursue the diary form, as usual.

SATURDAY, JULY 27th.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes, under date of 25th.

According to my authority, Gen. Lee, who has now, as you know, set his *corps d'armee* in motion, under the pretext of attacking our army in Western Virginia, really intends to direct his force upon the upper Potomac, which he will cross at a distance of about forty miles from Washington. Once there, he will be joined by the Secessionists, who are secretly organizing, all over Maryland, and will then attack Washington on its unfortified and defenceless side. At the same time, Beauregard will make a movement against McClellan, whom he will keep busy within his own lines, thus preventing his taking part in the defence of the city. Johnston will be left to watch and counteract Patterson's movements; a strong column will be sent against Butler from Richmond, and Pryor, the chevalier of the bowie-knife, and Henningsen, the companion of Walker, the filibuster, will dislodge Roseneranz from the position he occupies in Western Virginia. Such, according to the information I have received, is the plan the rebels have adopted.

I know the Administration expressed the opinion, the other day, that Washington cannot be taken. I know such is not their opinion to-day; and that they are expecting momentarily to hear of the approach of Gen. Lee. I know also that a great many persons, mainly politicians, will lull the people into mistaken confidence.

A bearer of dispatches has arrived at Washington from Gen. Lyon's Camp in Missouri. He states that Jackson is now in the extreme South-western part of the State, where he has been joined by McCulloch, and that both intend to make an inroad into Kansas. The Cherokee Indians have joined the rebels notwithstanding the strenuous opposition made by John Ross, their President.

We are led to distrust the writer, somewhat, as to his estimates, when we notice the inference he draws from it.

"The best thing we can do is to make peace with the South, and as honorable a peace as we can."

The Editor of *The Times* confides in the estimates of its correspondent, and says "Washington in danger." Recapitulating the rumors stated by its correspondents, it adds:

Independently of the proofs we have that this plan has been adopted by the rebel leaders, there is an intrinsic

probability, *a priori*, which impels us to receive it with some degree of credence. The rebels have proved their superiority in generalship, in numbers, and have doubtless satisfied themselves of their superior prowess. Although so strongly in force, as events have shown them to have been, it was not they who left their intrenchments and sought a conflict with an enemy, of whose strength and positions they were entirely ignorant. The invaluable prestige of success is theirs; and having incurred their men to the battle-field, they may reasonably assume the offensive, while our forces are still disorganized, and before re-inforcements, in any important number, can be received. Indeed, there has been no moment for several weeks past, when the military authorities at Washington have not been apprehensive of a movement like this.

None of the daily papers, except the *Times*, contain similar speculations, only as copied from the *Times* into some of the evening papers.

Captures. Ten rebel schooners and sloops are reported as having been captured.

Philadelphia, Friday, July 26. The *Bulletin* has a special dispatch from Washington which states, on the authority of a letter from Leesburgh, Va., that Col. Corcoran and Congressman Ely are prisoners at Manassas.

MONDAY, July 29.

A Union Lady among the Rebels. Mrs. Hindale, whose husband is a member of the Second Michigan Regiment, which is now on the Virginia side of the Potomac, has returned here from Manassas Junction.

Mrs. Hindale was at Centreville during the engagement on Sunday, and waited there, for the return of the soldiers, looking for her husband, she supposed him to be a prisoner at Manassas. The enemy captured her and conveyed her thither. They employed her as a hospital nurse. On Thursday she procured a pass from General Beauregard, and his consent to leave. She walked to Alexandria where she arrived this morning. Her husband, she discovered, was not a prisoner, but safe in camp with his regiment.

Mrs. Hindale reports, as being in the hospital at Manassas, a large number of our wounded troops. The enemy say they have, as prisoners, over a thousand of our men. She brings verbal messages from several friends, and says that the wounded are well cared for.—*Sun.*

THE CONFISCATING BILL.

The following is a copy of this Act, which has been passed by Congress:

An Act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That if, during the present or any future insurrection against the Government of the United States, after the President of the United States shall have declared, by proclamation, that the laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals by law, any person or persons, his, her, or their agent, attorney, or employee, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property of whatsoever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed, in aiding, abetting, or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, or any person or persons engaged therein; or if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated, and condemned.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That such prizes and capture shall be condemned in the district or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction of the amount, or in admiralty in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they may be taken and proceedings first instituted.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Attorney General, or any district attorney of the United States in which said property may at the time be, may institute the proceedings of condemnation, and in such case they shall be wholly for the benefit of the United States; or any person may file any information with such attorney, in which case the proceedings shall be for the use of such informer and the United States in equal parts.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person, under the laws of any State, shall employ such person in aiding or promoting any insurrection, or in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall permit him to be so employed, he shall forfeit all right to such service or labor, and the person whose labor or service is thus claimed shall be thenceforth discharged therefrom, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Robbing free Negroes. A member of Congress, traveling near Centreville the day before the battle, met a free negro who had recently sold his whole stock of chickens to an of-

ficer in the Rebel army, and who, unable to read, exhibited his notes, anxiously inquiring if they were good. Poor negro! He had received bogus pictures, purporting to be the promises of an imaginary bank, with the names of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin as president and vice-president. What next? From the robbery of a nation's treasury to the cheating of a purblind and confiding old negro out of a pair of chickens, is a wide and magnificent scale of crime, but I doubt if it will satisfy the craving appetite of the spirit of slavery.—*Tribune.*

Just Retribution.—There was an instance of just retribution for treason at Rich Mountain. The Hon. John Hughes of Beverly, a member of the Virginia Secession Convention at Richmond, heard by some means that our troops were endeavoring to turn the flank of the Rebels. He mounted a horse and sped up the hill rapidly, to carry the information to Col. Pegram. When near the summit he was hailed by pickets. Supposing they were Federal pickets, he cried out, "Hold, I am a Northern man." The next instant he fell into the road a corpse, riddled by thirty balls. He had lied, and his own friends, the Rebels, whom he was striving to save, believing they were killing an enemy, put an end to his career.—*Ib.*

More "Contrabands." Fortress Monroe July 28. A stampede of the colored population took place all night, and to-day the road has been lined with refugees to the fortress, and army wagons and carts bringing in goods from Hampton. The road has presented a most remarkable appearance, nearly 1,000 contraband men, women and children must have come in, during the last twenty-four hours. For the present, those not encamped in the Fortress will be quartered in and around the seminary building, lately the head-quarters of Col. Duryee. About nine o'clock Friday night the Naval Brigade and the Massachusetts companies came in and encamped near the Fortress.—*Herald.*

Per Contra. Washington, July 28. It is stated also, that a negro slave at Manassas Junction has greatly incited our prisoners there by impudently strutting up and down before them clothed in the uniform of one of the New York Fire Zouaves, proclaiming that it was the uniform of one of the d—d Yankee sons of b— he had killed with his own hand.—*Ib.*

Negro slaves, then, it seems, are armed by the rebels, while we do not arm them. The Secretary of War informs Congress that he has no information that Indians and Negroes have been thus employed by the Rebels. The people have had the information, for some time past, if he has not.

TUESDAY, 30th.

The position in Virginia. Troops continue to pour into Washington, and under the vigorous measures inaugurated by Gen. McClellan the city will, doubtless without delay, be placed in a situation to defy any attempts which the rebel leaders, in the flush of recent victory, may be disposed to make upon it. Gen. McClellan has visited the various intrenchments on the Virginia side, in the short time during which he has had command, and taken such steps as he has considered necessary to make them impregnable. A report was current in Washington, yesterday, that a rebel force of forty thousand men was *en route* for the Potomac by way of Leesburgh, but our correspondents could not trace it to any reliable source.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe this morning, leave no doubt that a battle will soon be fought at Newport News, if one has not already taken place. The rebels on Sunday morning sent in a proposition giving our troops twenty-four hours to leave—the alternative being an attack. As Gen. Butler has no idea of abandoning the position, measures were at once taken to give the gentlemen a warm reception.

Col. Phelps, in command of the place, expressed his confidence in being able to hold the position against a double number of the rebels, but to make assurance doubly sure, several gunboats were sent up, and the *Minnesota* and other vessels were held in readiness to render assistance, at a moment's warning. Up to Sunday, no attempt had been made by the rebels to take possession of Hampton, though they were hourly expected to do so. The place is to be destroyed immediately upon their appearance in the vicinity.

Major-Gen. Banks, on taking command at Harper's Ferry, finding that place indefensible with the remnant of the Army under his command, immediately ordered a removal to the Maryland side, and took up a position in the rear of the Maryland Heights, with his pickets extending to a point overlooking the Ferry. There he is being rapidly reinforced, and will soon have a more numerous Army than Gen. Patterson had at any time under his command. Gen. Johnston, it is rumored, has returned to Winchester, and is expected to commence offensive demonstrations along the Maryland line.—*The Times.*

The Herald correspondent discredits the account of Gen. Banks' having removed from Harper's Ferry to Maryland Heights.

The real strength of the Rebels.—There is no doubt that, from the most obvious necessity, the active force which the rebels can bring into the field is now concentrated in Virginia. It is the battle-ground of their own selection, and upon

which they have staked their all. We have it from the best authority that within that State, they have now at least 175,000 men, most of them well armed, and led by skillful and desperate officers, who see in defeat their own destruction and disgrace. Their Army is composed of the very *elite* of the South. Once destroyed, it can never be replaced, either in men or material. Only a small portion of it has been drafted from the class of poor whites, who are too listless and degraded to be of any reliance if brought into the field. To fit out this immense host, the finances of the rebels have been completely exhausted. Seizures of arms from our Government, forced loans, and a feeling of hatred to the North, have supplied the means for sending into the field, an army which can neither be paid, nor fed, nor clothed, so as to maintain its efficiency, for any length of time, unless a decided success be achieved. This army never was, nor will it ever be, as fit for action as at the present moment. Its leaders thoroughly understand their position—that inaction is ruin, and that immediate success is an imperative necessity. That they are acting upon this conviction and necessity there cannot be a doubt. Indeed, our despatches from all quarters confirm this. Gen. Banks' command have retreated into Maryland before Gen. Johnston, who has again appeared in great force upon his old ground. Newport News is threatened with an immediate attack. We have not had time to learn the movements of the rebels westward, to attack Cens. Rosenblanz and Cox, but we are confident such movements have been made. In other words, the 175,000 rebels released from all fear of an immediate attack on their main position, are hurling this vast force against our isolated and unsupported columns, and it will be good fortune or good generalship if we do not sustain another disaster.—*Times*.

The Washington Correspondent of the Times, under date of 28th, repeats his previous impressions that the Capital is in danger.

Evacuation of Hampton Va.—Fortress Monroe, Sunday, July 28.—The Odd Fellow's Hall, jail, and four other buildings in Hampton, were yesterday burned by our troops, in apprehension of an immediate attack by the Secessionists. Our troops were entirely withdrawn last night.

Max Weber now occupies Col. Duryee's former quarters. Part of Hampton bridge has been destroyed to prevent communication with this side of the creek. The place is not yet occupied by the rebels.

The Fort McHenry prisoners.—Baltimore, Monday July 20.—The Police Commissioners of this city, Marshal Kane and other State prisoners, now at Fort McHenry, will be sent this afternoon to Fortress Monroe, by order of the government.

This looks as though the government thought there was danger of their being rescued in Fort McHenry.

The War in Missouri.—Gen. Sweeney has taken possession of Forsythe, and dispersed a band of 150 rebels, killing a few of them. Another party of rebels had been dispersed at Lane's Prairie. A skirmish had taken place at Harrisonville, in which 300 mounted rebels were routed. United States troops on board steamer White Cloud, were fired upon at Blue Mills Landing, and some of the troops killed and wounded.

Washington, July 29.—The Post-Office Department has issued the following:

Postmasters will take notice that all pre-paid letters to soldiers in any regiment in the service of the United States and directed to them at a point where they have been stationed, may be forwarded, whenever practicable, to any other point to which they may have been ordered, without further charge thereon for forwarding. J. A. KASSON,
First Assistant P. M. General.

WEDNESDAY, 31st.

Gen. Banks, [says the morning's *Herald*,] still occupies Harper's Ferry, though a portion of his force is entrenched on Maryland Heights.

There were no troops at Winchester.

Western Virginia, Clarksburg, July 30.—We have exciting rumors here to-day of an engagement between Col. Tyler, of the Seventh Ohio Regiment, at the head of 3,000 Virginia troops, and Gov. Wise at the head of 7,000 rebels, at Bulltown, in which 600 of our men, and 1,500 of the rebels were killed. Wise is retreating.

I give this for what it is worth. If the report is true, the campaign in Western Virginia is virtually ended. [See later accounts.]

Congress. In the House, bills were passed authorizing the construction of twelve small side-wheel steamers, to help maintain the blockade, and suppress privateering—prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to soldiers and volunteers in the District of Columbia—and for requiring cadets at West Point to take the oath of paramount allegiance to the United States.

In the Senate, the Tariff bill was passed.

Cairo. There are renewed rumors of a threatened assault upon Cairo.

Contraband Negroes. On the arrival of the steamer at Baltimore with Col. Duryea's Regiment, on Saturday, several contraband negroes, who had smuggled themselves on board were painted out to the police by the Colonel, and they were immediately arrested and placed in custody.—*Sun.*

Why did the Federal Commanders permit this? Would any other contraband property have been given up? If not property, they were entitled to protection as loyal citizens.

Ferreting out traitors. Some time ago the House appointed a Committee to ferret out traitors in the different Departments. It is needless to say they found plenty. Yesterday they presented unmistakable evidence that nine men employed in the arsenal were traitors, and to-day, by order of Gen. Scott, the nine were arrested and placed in the jail.—*Times*.

Fortress Monroe. The statement which reached us from Fortress Monroe, to the effect that the rebels had given the National forces warning to leave Newport News, proves to have been incorrect. They have adopted no such unusual mode of proceeding.—*Ib.*

The Government, for the first time since the breaking out of the Great Rebellion, now seems to be really in earnest in its efforts to put it down. Everything at Washington and across the Potomac is being put under the most strict military rule.—*Ib.*

The Movements of the Rebels. From intelligence received from apparently reliable sources, it appears that the rebels are moving from Manassas Junction, apparently, with a view to an attack on Washington, although such demonstration may be a feint to draw attention from movements directed elsewhere—either against Gen. Banks at Harper's Ferry, or against Gen. Rosecrans or Cox in Western Virginia. A decided offensive demonstration or movement, we have already shown to be a necessity imposed by their late victory; they must prove this to be something more than a mere repulse of the National forces. They must treat it as a great success in its results, as well as upon the field of battle. To leave it unimproved would be to throw away all its moral effects. The appropriate trophy would be the possession of Washington. Although Maryland is nominally loyal, a pretext or occasion may only be waiting to set the whole State in flames. We should count upon no different event. With the Confederates, in force, upon its soil, they may feel assured of such co-operation, whether they receive it or not. With the forces, at their command, with the confidence inspired by their late victory, and with the strength of motive they have for the capture of Washington, an attack on that city is not improbable, whatever may be the result.—*Times*.

Washington, July 30. To-day has been universally quiet; even the old rumors of the advance of the rebels on Washington have been dispelled by news that their pickets have been drawn in nearly to Fairfax Court-House. Well informed persons here, in and out of official circles, regard the sensation stories afloat in a portion of the public press, relative to an attack on Washington by the rebels, as most absurd.—*Cor. World*.

Traitors in our rear. Fears are entertained by the Union men about Bladensburg, that some of the neighboring disunionists design destroying the fine stone bridge of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad sometime in the course of the current week. Troops are now guarding the railroad.

That flag of truce. From the Southern papers it is now ascertained that Col. Taylor's errand to President Lincoln, on behalf of Jeff Davis, was to secure the release of the pirate crew of the Savannah, on the basis of an ex-change of them as prisoners of war. A letter of Col. Taylor to Jeff. Davis, tells the story of his mission, and of its failure.

THURSDAY, AUG. 1.

To-day is the anniversary of British West India Emancipation. It ought to have been ours. Because it is not, we are in the midst of a civil war.

New State Government of Missouri. The Missouri State Convention, which was originally elected with a view to carrying the state out of the Union, turns up "loyal." It has deposed the rebel Governor Jackson, appointed his successor.

Jefferson City, July 30.—The Convention to-day declared vacant the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State, by a vote of 56 to 25.

The seats of the members of the present General Assembly were also declared vacant by a vote of 52 to 28.

The Convention also adopted without material alteration the whole balance of the report of the Committee of eight as heretofore reported.

Judge Gamble, of St. Louis, John B. Henderson; and General Thomas L. Price are spoken of as Governor—all are Union men.

The Convention will doubtless adjourn to-morrow.

Jefferson City, July 31.—The Convention this morning elected Hamilton R. Gamble, of St. Louis, Governor of Missouri, by 68 votes; Millard P. Hall, Lieutenant Governor, by 61 votes; and Mordecai Oliver, Secretary of State, by 61 votes. The opposition were excused from voting, as they protested against the power of the Convention. No votes were cast against any of the candidates.

Gov. Gamble will be inaugurated in the Convention at 3 o'clock P. M., also the Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State. The election of the Governor was received with loud applause.—*Sun.*

Kentucky, Louisville, July 31.—The *Journal* copies the following dispatch, dated Culpepper Court House, July 27th, from the Southern papers:

"A whole Indiana regiment were captured yesterday. They were caught in the mountains near Leesburgh, and were nearly starved out. We also captured yesterday, Major Porter and a party of New Yorkers."

The above lacks confirmation.

Health of the Army. The Sanitary Commission, through its Secretary, Mr. Olmstead, report a sad state of things in the army, in respect to lack of cleanliness, and other things detrimental to health. A thorough reform is evidently needed, and it is to be hoped, will be secured.

Fortress Monroe. The rebels have apparently given up their intention of immediately attacking Newport News. Gen. Butler is said to be about to visit Washington. The court-martial in the case of Col. Allen has been brought to a close, and the case has been referred to the authorities at Washington.

"Bad for the Reporters."—Under this head the Philadelphia Enquirer has the following:

"All information in regard to the movements of the Army is to be hereafter kept most strictly private. Any reporter hereafter found in the lines, no matter how he is disguised, is to be most summarily dealt with. Civilians who are anxious to witness the next battle should also bear in mind that it will be necessary for them, in order to gratify their curiosity, to join one of the forward regiments, and shoulder a musket."

The N. Y. Times doubts whether the regulations are as rigid as represented, and argues the necessity of intelligence from the army. We venture to suggest that unless we can have trust-worthy information, it is often worse than none. If this difficulty were overcome, is it wise to publish in hot haste the very information most needed by the enemy? Better keep the North uninformed, for a week or two, than to employ reporters to do the service of spies for them.

"Maj. Gen. Wool. Why is he not in active service?"—Under this head, a correspondent of the *Times* urges the importance of giving to Gen. Wool, the high post in the army that, he thinks, belongs to him. He says that

Were his valuable services not imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the crisis, this question might be left for future inquiry; but a point is reached in the progress of the war, when its postponement may be dangerous to the public good.

Gen. Wool is next in rank, services and age to the Commander-in-Chief. His mental and physical energies are equal to those of the revered Lieutenant-General, while his personal activity is much greater. His whole military life, from the battle at Queenston, in 1812, until the present hour, has no flaw. Judgment, prudence, caution, skill and bravery have been prominent in his whole career. He is as capable to-day of planning and executing military movements as he was on the field of Buena Vista, the lustre of which will forever appear in truthful history as a testimony to his genius.

The writer introduces several recommendations of Gen. Wool, which we remember to have seen at the times of them, in which he counseled more prompt and vigorous measures "for the re-enforcement of Charleston harbor," for the early "re-enforcement of Fort Sumter" &c., which, had they been heeded, would have saved us millions, and placed the country in a different position from the present. The writer says that the services of Gen. Wool, while acting with the N. York Union Defence Committee, saved Washington city from capture, and that, for that act, he appears to have been exiled from the active service.

Gen. McClellan seems to be popular with the army—his rigid orders for its better regulation, and its deliverance from the scourge of rum, and the demoralization of vagrancy, meet with general if not universal approval.

Beauregard nearly caught. On yesterday, General Beauregard was reconnoitering in person within three or four

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miles of the Chain Bridge, and had left a party of ten or fifteen of his troops scouting there, but ten minutes before the latter were all made prisoners by Capt Motte, of New York, and a union company that went out for the purpose of capturing them. The distance was about six miles from Washington.

Liquor prohibition. The bill passed by Congress yesterday prohibiting the sale of liquor to soldiers, goes into effect immediately.

Office holding rebels. Mr. Julian introduced a resolution in the House, which was adopted, that the retention in office here or throughout the country of men well known of secession sentiments merits the reprobation of all loyal citizens, and hereby receives the reprobation of this House.

The SECESSIONISTS IN TROUBLE. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes;

"The recent reverse sustained by our army, has made session so jubilant here that it has betrayed itself where self-interest has hitherto kept it in abeyance. At the arsenal, a number of this class of our citizens have been quite open in their expressions of joy, and yesterday afternoon Isaac Miller, Daniel Moran, Peter McGinnis, Henry Dudley, Lewis Locke, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Simmons and Alfred Deagle, workmen, were arrested by the House Committee, of which Mr. Potter is chairman, on the charge, it is supposed, of being in treasonable league against the government. I am informed by an officer of the arsenal to-day, that others who have made themselves obnoxious by openly avowing secession sentiments, will be arrested within twenty-four hours."

How THE REBELS GET INFORMATION.—A Washington letter to the Philadelphia Press says:

"It is as easy for the rebel army to obtain a daily mail from Washington, as it is for our army in Alexandria to receive their letters. Our market men come in from the very districts in Virginia, that are now occupied by the pickets and scouts of the rebels.

Acting in concert with these, ladies in Washington, wives of prominent citizens, visit the market with their baskets, the contents of which are packages of letters for the other side. All our army movements are thus reported to Beauregard and Jeff. Davis.

It is on everybody's tongue here that Beauregard was presented with a sword on Saturday, from friends in Washington."

SLAVE CATCHING BY THE ARMY.—In conformity with the orders from the War Department, prohibiting slaves from accompanying Federal troops in their marches, or harboring within the encampments, yesterday Lieutenant Lyons, of the southern district, with a posse of police, visited the camp of the Duryea Zouaves and brought off twenty colored persons found therein. Two of them gave their names as Elijah Butler, slave of Mrs. Butler, and Henry Methusalah, slave of Mr. James Downey, both of Hampton, Va. Three proved their legitimate connection with the regiment in the capacity of servants, and fifteen were recognized as free persons of Baltimore. All were discharged except the two slaves above mentioned, who were held to await the requisition of their owners.

On Saturday afternoon a negro slave who had followed some of the troops from Annapolis, was arrested at the President street depot. He confessed that he was the property of Mr. John Miller of Annapolis. He was taken care of to await the demand of his owner. Another, named Anthony Cromwell, who had come up from Fortress Monroe, was also arrested, and committed to await a demand.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—Among the acts of the recent treasonable convention in Virginia, was one declaring that any citizen of the Commonwealth holding office under the Government of the United States, should be forever banished from the State, and declared an alien and enemy. This act goes in force to-day; and yesterday a number of government clerks in Washington resigned their places, being unwilling to expose themselves to penalties which they felt assured would be promptly executed against them by the rebels, who do not temporize with those they call their enemies.

Meantime, a despatch from St. Louis declares that General Watkins, recently commander of the rebel forces in South-eastern Missouri, resigned on Saturday last; and returned to his home. He is a man of wealth, and the news that Congress proposed to pass an act confiscating the property of persons in rebellion against the government, alarmed him.

These two cases prove the wisdom and efficiency of such an act as that which has since passed both Houses of Congress. It is only necessary to see that its provisions are strictly executed, and that immediately, wherever our forces may have restored the authority of the government. A few examples will do wonders in inspiring property holders in the southern states with caution in their dealings with the rebels. Let it be understood that this is one of the inevitable penalties of rebellion against the Union, and the aristocratic sympathizers with this mutiny against the people, will begin to see cogent reasons for returning to their fidelity.—*Evening Post.*

MISSOURI REBELS INVADING IOWA.—BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 31.—Mr. Thompson, the Superintendent of the Burlington and Mississippi Railroad, received a letter this evening from the station agent at Chacaqua, stating that the rebels of

Missouri were within twelve miles of that place, and were burning the houses, killing the people, and asking assistance. An extra train will leave in the morning with what men and arms can be raised. Frequent reports have been received from the Missouri line, that the rebels were committing similar outrages. Four regiments are encamped here, but they are without arms and ammunition.

FRIDAY, AUG. 2.

Retreat of Gov. Wise. Capture of arms by Gen. Cox, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.]

Washington, August 1.—Official dispatches just received from General Cox, commander of the federal forces on the Kanawha river, in Virginia, state that the Kanawha valley is free of rebel troops.

General Cox's rapid pursuit of Wise's forces resulted in the capture of one thousand stand of arms and a large amount of gunpowder, left behind by the enemy in their flight.

Wise and his forces were completely routed. There was no chance for fight, as the rebels retreated faster than the pursuit could be made. Their force is stated to be five or six thousand.

The enemy burned all the bridges in their retreat.

Col. Cox adds that he now fully occupies the valley of the Kanawha, and that the people are returning to their homes, whence they had been driven by the rebels. Great rejoicings had been made on the Kanawha over the retreat of Wise. Many citizens of Western Virginia, who have hitherto been secessionists, have become Union men, because of the outrages committed by Wise's army. It is rumored that General Wool is to be immediately called into active service, and that he will first assume the command of Fortress Monroe, in place of General Butler. General Butler, it is said, will be ordered to co-operate with General McClellan. It is also reported that General McCall, of Pennsylvania, is to go to Harper's Ferry. The newspaper correspondents of this city, are to have an interview with General McClellan this evening.

MR. POMEROY'S BILL FOR SUPPRESSING THE REBELLION.

The bill of Hon. SETH C. Pomeroy, of Kansas, in the Senate of the United States, to which we have already alluded, is as follows:

A BILL to suppress the Slaveholder's Rebellion.

Whereas, by Art. I. Sec. 8, of the Constitution of the United States, Congress has power "to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, to raise and support armies, to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrection and to repel invasion," and "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers;" and

Whereas, The creation of the Union, by the people of the original thirteen States, was a mutual pledge of both People and States to a republican form of government, guaranteed to each by the united force of all: and

Whereas, In securing this end, if to repel the encroachments of despotic institutions from without, be the well settled policy of this American Government, much more is it essential to its *self-preservation* that in "providing for the general welfare," the United Government should crush from the soil of the Union every germ of despotism that threatens its liberties; and

Whereas, Slavery in this Republic has culminated in a formidable rebellion, which threatens the liberties of the whole nation: and

Whereas, The rise of the Slave Power within its limits, proves how utterly incompatible with republican institutions is every form of despotism; and

Whereas, The great question before this nation, which it is called upon to settle now, and settle forever, once for all, and for which the loyal people and States of this country, are pouring out their blood and lavishing their treasure is whether Slavery shall die, and American Freedom shall live.

Therefore, By virtue of the Constitution, as herein set forth, and as a great military necessity forced upon us by the rebellion.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, there shall be no slavery or involuntary servitude in any of the States of this Union that claim to have seceded from the Government, and are in open and armed resistance to the execution of the laws and the provisions of the Constitution of the United States; and

Be it further enacted, That, immediately upon the passage of this act, the President of the United States shall cause his Proclamation to be issued, setting forth the immediate and unconditional emancipation of all persons held as slaves in any of the aforesaid States, under the laws thereof; and also ordering all officers to give protection to all such emancipated slaves as shall ask it, and accept the services of all who may tender them in behalf of the Government, if in the judgment of such officers such service shall be useful or necessary to the prosecution of this war.

We regret that Mr. Pomeroy should have marred the symmetry of his bill, and the logic of its Title and Preamble, by restricting its operation to "the States that have seceded from this Government," thus exempting the loyal States from benefits conferred on the disloyal. As the rebellion is "the slaveholder's rebellion," the remedy should be as comprehensive as the disease, and apply to all slaveholders. If there are slaveholders who are not rebels, they may be divided into two classes, (1) those whose loyalty is conditioned on the Governmental tolerance of their slaveholding, "utterly incompatible with republican institutions" [a loyalty more dangerous than open, mainly rebellion,] and (2) those who would cheerfully acquiesce in the abolition of slavery. Why leave the roots of future rebellion as a legacy to posterity? Will not one experiment of the kind in our nation, suffice? Why not carry out the design of the Preamble and "settle the question now, once for all."

A minor criticism may be made on the phrase, "*under the laws thereof.*" We have the testimony of John C. Calhoun, Judge Porter, Judge Matthews, Senator Mason of Virginia, Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, and Southern statesmen and civilians generally, testimony based on the entire history of American slavery, from first to last, that there is not, and never has been any legislation, either British, Colonial, or American, establishing or legalizing slavery, in any one of the colonies or States of North-America. So that Mr. Pomeroy's bill, if enacted, would neither require nor involve the repeal of any such laws, which have never had any existence.

Family Miscellany.

THE OLD COUPLE.

It stands in a sunny meadow,
The house so mossy and brown,
With its cumbrous old stone chimneys,
And the gray roof sloping down.

The trees fold their green arms around it,
The trees a century old;
And the winds go chanting through them,
And the sunbeams drop their gold.

The cowslips spring in the marshes,
And the roses bloom on the hill;
And beside the brook in the pastures,
The herds go feeding at will.

The children have gone and left them,
They sit in the sun alone!
And the old wife's ears are failing,
As she harks to the well known tone,

That won her heart in her girlhood,

That has soothed her in many a care,

And praises her now for the brightness

Her old face used to wear.

She thinks again of her bridal—

How, dressed in her robes of white,

She stood by her gay young lover

In morning's rosy light.

Oh, the morning is rosy as ever,

But the rose from her cheek is fled;

And the sunshine still is golden,

But it falls on a silvered head.

And the girlhood dreams once vanished,
Come back in her Winter time,

Till her feeble pulses tremble

With the thrill of spring-time's prime.

And looking forth from the window,

She thinks how the trees have grown,

Since, clad in her bridal whiteness,

She crossed the old door-stone.

Though dimmed her eye's bright azure,
And dimmed her hair's young gold;

The love in her girlhood plighted,

Has never grown dim nor old.

They sat in peace in the sunshine,

The day was almost done;

And then, at its close, an angel

Stole over the threshold stone.

He folded their hands together—

He touched their eyelids with balm;

And their last breath floated upward,

Like the close of a solemn psalm.

Like a bridal pair they traversed,
The unseen, mystical road,
That leads to the beautiful city,
"Whose builder and maker is God."

Hymn—MAY GOD PROTECT THE SLAVE.

BY KARL KRITON.

God of nations! God of love!
Smile upon our troubled land;
Grant our trials soon may prove
Blessings, sent by thy command.

Now we feel the mighty throb,
Of the Union's noble heart:
Check we now the swelling sob—
Peace and war have each their part.

Purified by fire, and sword,
As our Fathers were, of old,
May we serve the living Lord;
Not the sordid idol—gold.

May we see thy image now,—
Where our pride has long forbidding,
On the Afric's sable brow,
In whose heart, thy spirit's hid.

Christians were they, years ago;
Shall we ever call them men?
Freedom's land has chains, they know;
Shall they know her sweets again?

Hark! upon Virginia's soil—
Sacred for her sainted dead!—
War awakes the sons of toil;
Hear we now, their joyful tread.

Shall we send them back to die?
Cursing them with early graves?
God! who hears the raven's cry,
Liberate the nation's slaves!

Traitors! ye know not the worth
Of a land of equal laws!
Smite them, Lord from off the earth!
Perish with them slavery's cause!

Brooklyn, E.D., July 1st, 1861. —Brooklyn Times.

THE PLAIN PATH.

"Show me a plain path," Nettie Ellis repeated again and again, as she sat steadily looking into the fire, that cold Sabbath evening.

But the fire never made a word of reply, and so, turning to her sister Mary, who was just laying aside her book, she asked:

"Mary, if God shows us a plain path, ought we not to walk in it?"

"Certainly, Nettie."

"Miss Alice says we should not stop to ask whether the path is rough, or smooth, but go right along in it, and trust to God to help us through. But—"

"But what, Nettie?"

"Why, sometimes it is so rough and hard, it seems as if I couldn't walk in it. Yesterday Abby Wallace was vexed because I wouldn't tell in the class, and told Miss Alice a falsehood about me. I couldn't help feeling angry about it, and wouldn't speak to her all day."

"Was that the plain path, Nettie?"

"No and I knew it wasn't all the time. But it seemed very hard to treat her kindly when she had been so unkind to me."

"Did you forget, my sister, how much your Savior has done for you, a poor sinful child—forgiven you, as you hope, and made you one of his flock, all through his own blood!"

"No" said Nettie, tearfully, "I hope I never forgot that. I could not be his child, if I did."

"But when he has forgiven you so much, and done so much for you, even before you asked, can you not treat kindly a poor girl, like Abby, who has had so little instruction, even though she has wronged you?"

"I did do very wrong," said Nettie, "and I mean in future to ask God not only to show me a plain path, but help me to walk in it too."

Monday came, and Nettie did not forget to pray for strength to walk in the plain path.

Oh, how cold it was that morning, as Nettie lightly tripped to school, in her warm clothing and over shoes. The snow was nothing to her, and that happy face, peeping out from her blue hood, bid defiance to Jack Frost.

But there was another, not quite so happy, going in the

same direction. No nice over-shoes or warm mittens to make her comfortable, only an old worn hood and shawl.

"Why, Abby, how cold you look!" said Nettie, as they met at the school-room door. "Let me warm your hands for you." And so, throwing down her satchel, she took the chilled hands between her own, and held and rubbed them till they were quite warm again.

"Are you very cold now?" said Nettie, as she saw the tears were chasing each other down her face.

"No, I am quite warm now," she said, but tears came faster and faster.

"Can I do more for you, Abby?"

"Oh, Nettie, how can you be so kind, when I told that lie about you?" she said, trying to check the tears.

"Never mind about it now, Abby, you won't do so again, I am sure. Here's a kiss of peace, and then good-bye, for the bell is ringing."

"Have you found the plain path a hard one to-day?" said Mary, as Nettie came home at night.

"Oh, no, Mary, and the further I go in it the easier it grows." And then, with beaming face, she told how her difficulties had all vanished with the first kind word.

EVIL HABITS.

During the first thirty years of his ministry, my father (says Dr. Hallock,) smoked and chewed, daily. One morning, when about the age of sixty, he found the lads he was fitting for college, each with a long pipe, pleasing themselves with the curling smoke; he believed they were forming an injurious habit, and the duty to them and their parents required him to arrest it; but how could he do it while he smoked himself? He said to them: "Now, all quit smoking, and I will." It was done, and done effectually. A few months after this, on returning home, I found he had quit chewing also. I asked him if it was not more self-denial than was necessary, at his years, and remarked that the aged often seemed to enjoy the moderate use of tobacco. "I will have no such habit, that I cannot master," was his reply. It was parental influence, early exerted, that, under God, guarded me from all these evil habits. I pity the slave of any one of them, and beg you to call on parents to guard their children against these evil habits.

ANCIENT OPINIONS ABOUT HAPPINESS.

In what does the *summum bonum*, the supreme good, consist? Four different opinions on this question obtained among the ancients.

Plato answers: "We must find happiness by taking an interest in the things of this life; we must love life, but remember that after death we shall live again."

Epicurus said: "Live; accept life without thinking of ever living again after death."

Zeno answers: We must take no interest in this life; in a measure, we must make ourselves independent of life, and not live at all. We must become, even from the present, a free power, a god; we must triumph over fate, emancipate our natures, free them from all restraints—sure, as we are, that after this life, our connection with this world is forever broken off."

St. Paul, developed by St. Augustine: "Be not over interested in this life; think, with Plato, that it is only a state contrary to the original nature of man, and like Zeno, that this chain will not last very long, nor re-produce itself; but, instead of seeking, like Zeno, a Saviour in yourselves, seek him in God alone, the wisdom which has become incarnate in Jesus Christ our Lord."

REMARKS. "Happiness" in the vague sense of the term, can hardly be called "the supreme good" set forth in the scriptures. *Holiness*, rather than mere enjoyment, "the crown of righteousness" not of gratification, was the prize Paul was pressing forward after. The glory, the chief excellency of God, himself, as revealed to Moses, was his moral character, not his happiness. The prayer was—"I beseech thee, show me thy *glory* thy highest excellence. The answer was, "I will make all my *goodness*" (not happiness) "to pass before thee." This was the "Supreme good" in His sight.

HOW TO BE MISERABLE

Think about yourself: about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, what people think

of you; and then to you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch; you will make sin and misery for yourself out of everything which God sends you; you will be as wretched as you choose on earth, or in heaven either.

"In heaven either" I say. For that proud, greedy, selfish, self-seeking spirit would turn heaven into hell. It did turn heaven into hell, for the great devil himself. It was by pride, by seeking his own glory—so at least, wise men say—that he fell from heaven to hell. He was not content to give up his own will and do God's will, like the other angels. He was not content to serve God, and rejoice in God's glory. He would be a master himself and set up for himself and rejoice in his own glory; and so when he wanted to make a private heaven of his own, he found that he had made a hell. When he wanted to be a little god for himself, he lost the life of the true God, to lose which is eternal death. And why? Because his heart was not pure, clean, honest, simple, unselfish. Therefore, he saw God no more, and learned to hate Him whose name is love.—Kingsley's *Sermons*.

Fame is often a wayward and careless mother to poets while they live; but when they die, she comes and presses her warm lips to their voiceless dead ones, and calls them her poor dear children, and wreathes their names on her monument with marble flowers, the only ones that grow in her heart.

A boy in Sunday School was once asked by his teacher what economy meant. He promptly replied, "paring potatoes thin." The answer was received with a smile, but the definition was right, as far as it went. The lad had got a just idea of the matter; his rule only wanted carrying out, and applying to things generally, to be perfect.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams of Boston has any idea of offering his services as a field hand for life to a Carolina rice-planter. We have positive assurance that, while the pious pastor considers such a situation admirably adapted to the moral, social and physical wants of colored ministers of the gospel and their posterity in perpetuity, he has no doubt whatever, that his own proper field of labor is in a rich parish, paying him a large salary.—Exchange.

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